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234-236
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CHICAGO
Rietto Bld.
135-137 Van Buren St.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

Vol. XX.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 4, 1899.

FEB 6 1899

No. 5

THE BRISTOL COMPANY, WATERBURY, CONN.
Recording Thermometers, Pressure Gauges and Electrical Instruments. Thermometers for Cold Storage Rooms. Send for Circulars.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.



TABER ROTARY PUMPS

Especially adapted for
PUMPING OILS, FATS, BLOOD, GLUE, ETC.
Will handle either Hot, Cold, Thick or Thin Fluids.
Put in on positive Guarantee.

SIMPLE. POWERFUL. ENDURING.

TABER PUMP CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

CHICAGO OFFICE: 144 Maple Street.

BOSTON OFFICE: 15 Lincoln Street.



Established
1857.

ROHE & BROTHER,

Pork and Beef Packers and Lard Refiners.

CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"REGAL" Ham, Breakfast Bacon and Shoulder.

Manufacturers of the famous brand "PURITY" Lard.

Goods for Export and Home Trade in any desired package.

Main Office, 264, 266, 268 West 33d Street.

EXPORT OFFICE: 344 Produce Exchange.

Packing Houses: 264, 266, 268 West 33d Street.

324 to 340 West 37th Street.

NEW YORK.

NELSON MORRIS & CO.,

UNION STOCKYARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.

765 Westchester Avenue, (Westchester.)
12th Avenue & 130th Street, (Harlem.)
No. 1 Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street.

NEW YORK

BRANCHES:

23 Tenth Avenue, (Gansevoort.)
94 N. 6th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., (Williamsburg.)
Levy & Dahman, Ft. Greene Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHICAGO PACKING AND PROVISION COMPANY,

PACKINGHOUSES AT

National Stockyards, Illinois.
Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill.
Nebraska City Union Stockyards,
Nebraska City, Neb.

PORK PACKERS

and Dealers in All Kinds of...

Correspondence Solicited.

FRESH and CURED HOG PRODUCT.

Address all correspondence to the General Offices, 67 BOARD OF TRADE, CHICAGO, ILL.

PAGE'S THIS WEEK'S QUOTATIONS ON CALFSKINS.

WEIGHT.	
17 and up.	\$2.75
12 to 17 lbs.	2.35
9 " 12 "	1.85
7 " 9 "	1.45
5 " 7 "	.85
Under 5 "	.60

These quotations are for the cured or salted weights of choice, fine, trimmed Veal Skins, perfect on flesh and grain, taken off and cured for exactly in accordance with our printed directions (which we furnish Butchers free, postpaid, on application), and are for skins shipped in to us clean and fresh.

We pay the freight if shipped in quantities of 200 lbs. or more, including other stock shipped to us at same time, after delivery at the Butcher's nearest station, if he will first write to us for shipping directions and refer to this offer, and say that he saw it in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Address

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VERMONT.

HIGHEST PRICES

PAID FOR

CALFSKINS

A SPECIALTY.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Hides, Horsehides, Tallow, Etc.

SHEEP AND LAMB SKINS, PELTS.

JOSEPH HABERMAN,

623 to 627 West 40th Street, NEW YORK CITY.

Fischer Mills Pure Spices

AND THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
393, 395 & 397 GREENWICH ST.,
NEW YORK.

F. R. FARRINGTON & CO.,
Whole and Ground Spices for Packers and Sausage Manufacturers

344-346 Greenwich Street, NEW YORK.
WHOLE SALES!
A CORDON STREET.

BOOTH & MILLER

REMINGTON MACHINE COMPANY

BUILDERS OF

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Refrigerating and Ice Making Machinery From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 Tons Capacity.

We make a SPECIALTY OF SMALL MACHINES, and have the MOST SUCCESSFUL SYSTEM OF MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION for Dairies, Packing-houses, Hotels, Market Houses, Steamships and wherever a moderate amount of Refrigeration is required.

The REMINGTON VERTICAL AMMONIA COMPRESSORS are built either with ENGINE direct connected on same base, or for BELT POWER. They are the SIMPLEST, MOST COMPACT and EFFICIENT MACHINES yet designed for this purpose. Skilled help not required for their operation.

In sending for estimates give as full information as to your requirements as possible.

State:—

1. Quality and kinds of produce or meats handled per day.
2. Length, width and height of the rooms to be cooled.
3. Temperatures required in each room.
4. Quantity of ice required per 24 hours in addition to the refrigeration.
5. Quantity and summer temperature of water supply available.
6. Kind and amount of power already in place available to drive Compressor.

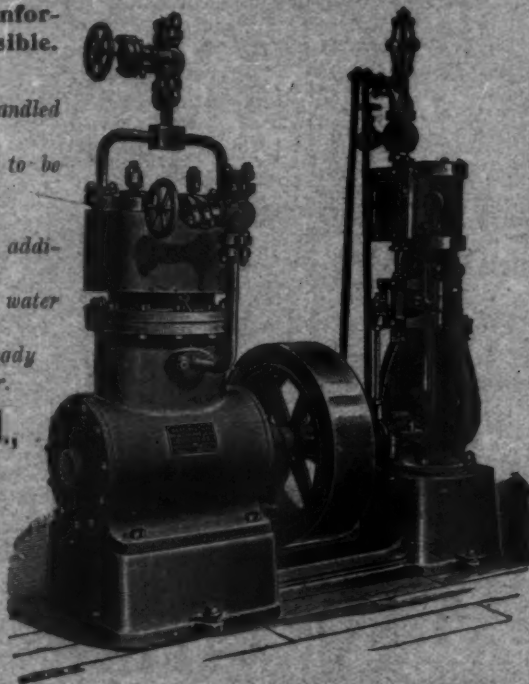
REMINGTON MACHINE CO.,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

NEW YORK OFFICE:
136 Liberty Street.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
San Francisco, Cal.
Sole Coast Agents.



REMINGTON BELT POWER COMPRESSOR.



REMINGTON DIRECT CONNECTED COMPRESSOR.

The W. J. Wilcox Lard and Refining Company

NEW YORK.

Pure
Refined
Lard.

W. J. WILCOX & CO.



The
Globe
Brand.

Established 1882.

REFINERS FOR EXPORT ONLY.

THE G. H. HAMMOND COMPANY,

HAMMOND, IND. AND SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

SHIPPERS OF

DRESSED BEEF, SHEEP AND HOGS

MAKERS OF "CALUMET" BUTTERINE ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SUMMER USE.

COIN SPECIAL BRANDS OF
BEEF EXTRACT, CANNED MEATS,
HAMS AND BACON, LARD, Etc., Etc.
HAVE NEVER BEEN EXCELLED.

New York Branch, 309 Greenwich Street,
Boston Branch, 54 Chatham Street,
Chicago Branch, 244 Lake Street.

TRY OUR LARD SUBSTITUTE, "COOKENE."

SEE PAGE 7 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

SEE PAGE 5 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.

Swift's Silver Leaf Lard

Is kettle rendered, pure, and of superior quality. Silver Leaf Lard is sold in nearly every grocery store in America.

Swift and Company

Chicago

Kansas City

Omaha

St. Louis

St. Joseph

St. Paul

Anglo-American Provision Company,

Proprietors of the
Celebrated

DELMONICO,
CHERRY and
MONOPOLE BRANDS
of Smoked Meats.

**PORK PACKERS,
LARD REFINERS AND
SAUSAGE MAKERS.**

Peach Leaf Lard and
Royal Lily Compound.
CERVELAT and all
FANCY SAUSAGES A
SPECIALTY,
For Export and
Domestic Trade.

Correspondence Solicited and Prices Quoted on Application.

PACKINGHOUSES, UNION STOCKYARDS,
Address all correspondence to 60 Board of Trade,

CHICAGO.

ASSYRIAN ASPHALT CO., 311 Tacoma Building, CHICAGO.

ROCK ASPHALT. For Floors of Ware Houses, Cars, etc. Impervious to liquids, etc.

MINERAL RUBBER PAINTS. For Refrigerator Plants, Machinery, Metal Roofs and Iron Work. Anti-Rust, acid and brine-proof.

MINERAL RUBBER ASPHALT ROOFING. No Coal Tar products used. Does not disintegrate. Unaffected by weather, acids, etc.

CREST BRAND



WATER-PROOF INSULATING COMPOUND.

For Caulking Floors, for interior angles of Packing Cases, Tops of Railway Carriages, for coating the interior of Galvanic Batteries, and for other telegraphic purposes; for joints in Iron and Wood Gutters, also Ice House, Slaughterhouse and Stable Floors; for making refrigerators air-tight, and other purposes too numerous to mention.

THIS COMPOUND IS PROOF AGAINST RUST, BRINE AND ACID.

This is the cheapest and best Insulating and Water-proofing Compound on the market. It can be supplied in solid or paint form. Write for samples and Prices.

BINNEY BROTHERS, == 284 Pearl Street, New York City.

IF YOU have anything For Sale tell all about it on page 42. Results are sure. A little Ad will do the trick.

STRICTLY PURE SPICES

Ground Especially for the
...PROVISION TRADE.

"Ardenter Brand."

WM. G. DEAN & SON,

Importers and Manufacturers, Washington and North Moore Streets, Write for prices, which are the lowest. NEW YORK.

The name **Westinghouse** is a guarantee.



FIG. 1.

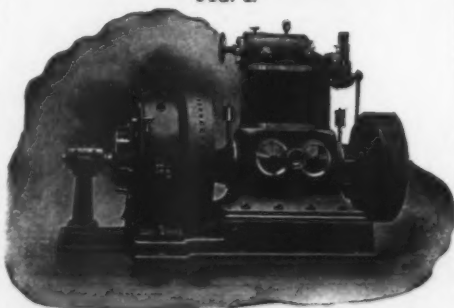


FIG. 2.

DIRECT-CONNECTED ENGINES & DYNAMOS

Fig. 1 shows a Westinghouse "Standard" engine direct-connected to Westinghouse "Engine" type Generator. Fig. 2 shows a similar combination, but with "compound" engine.

These machines represent all of the latest and best ideas, in mechanical and electrical design. They are compact, highly efficient, and especially adapted to isolated lighting and power service.

DYNAMOS—MANUFACTURED BY

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.

PITTSBURG, PA., and all principal cities in the U. S.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

32 Victoria St., LONDON.

ENGINES MANUFACTURED BY

WESTINGHOUSE MACHINE CO.

PITTSBURG, PA. & CHICAGO.

ENGINEERS FOR POWER AND LIGHTING

WESTINGHOUSE, CHURCH, KERR & CO.

NEW YORK

BOSTON

AND ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES

PITTSBURG

DETROIT

PHILADELPHIA

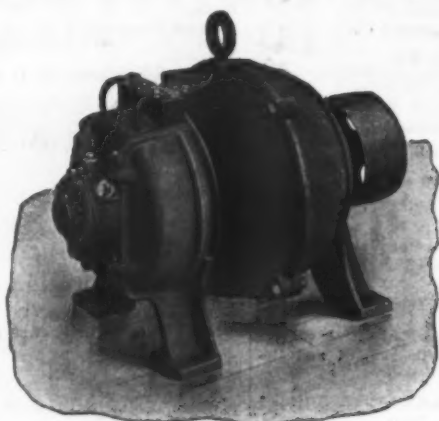
CHICAGO

Goods that are the Standard of Excellence.

CLASSIFIED INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND BUYERS' GUIDE.

- Aluminum Paint.**
American Pegamoid Co.
- Ammonia**
National Ammonia Co.
- Ammonia Fittings**
Tight Joint Co.
- Architects.**
Lees, Son & Co.
Perrin, Wm. R. & Co.
- Asbestos Roofing.**
H. W. Johns Mfg. Co.
- Asphalt.**
Assyrian Asphalt Co.
- Barrels.**
Hercules Woodenware Co.
- Belt Dressing.**
Oiling-Surface Mfg. Co.
- Bellers.**
Leffel & Co.
- Bone Crushers.**
Blanchard Machine Co.
Stedman Foundry and Machine Works.
- Books.**
The Blue Book (Pork and Beef Packers' Handbook and Directory).
The Red Book (Linsseed Oil and Varnish Manufacture).
The Yellow Book (Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil).
The Brown Book (Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine).
Redwood's Ammonia Refrigeration.
Sausage Recipes.
Secrets of Canning.
Thomas' Am. Grocery Trades Ref. Book.
Ice Making and Refrigeration.
The Manufacture of Sausage by James C. Duff, S. B. Chief Chemist of The National Provisioner.
- Borax.**
Pacific Coast Borax Co.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
- Boracic Acid.**
Pacific Coast Borax Co.
- Business Opportunities.**
(Also Want and For Sale.)
- Butchers' Supplies.**
(See Casings, also Machinery.)
- Butchers, Wholesale.**
(See also Pork and Beef Packers.)
Armour & Co.
Armour Packing Co.
Cudahy Packing Co.
Eastmans Co.
Hammond Co., G. H.
Hewitt & Webster.
Kingan & Co., Ltd.
Martin, D. B.
Schwarschild & Sulzberger Co.
Stern, Joseph & Son.
Swift and Company.
United Dressed Beef Co.
Vanderbeck's Son & Co., A.
Richard Webber.
- Calf-Skins, (Green).**
Haberman, Jos.
Page, Carroll S.
P. Donahue & Son.
- Casings.**
Bechstein & Co.
Haberhorn Bros. (Russian Sheep Casings).
Illinois Casing Co.
Levi, Berth & Co.
Nelson Morris & Co.
Preservalline Mfg. Co.
Scheideberg, H.
Swift and Company.
- Cassette Soda.**
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
- Chemists.**
The National Provisioner Analytical and Testing Laboratory.
B. Heller & Co.
Mariner & Hoskins.
Preservalline Mfg. Co.
- Cold Storage and Refrigerator Rooms.**
Arctic Freezing Co.
- Commission Merchants, Bankers and Brokers.**
(See also European Commission Merchants.)
Frankfeld & Co., B.
Gibson, W. J. & Co.
Hately Bros.
Jamison, John.
H. B. Johnston.
- David C. Link.
Jacob Leoser.
Jennings Provision Co.
Loeb, Herman & Co.
Maury, F. W., & Co.
Richard McCartney.
Oliver, Stephen B.
H. C. Zaun.
- Cottolene.**
The N. K. Fairbank Company.
- Cotton Oil.**
American Cotton Oil Co.
Kentucky Refining Co.
- Cotton Oil Mill Machinery.**
The Buckeye Iron and Brass Works.
Munson Bros.
- Creamery Butter.**
Illinois Creamery Co.
- Curing Materials.**
Washington Butcher Co.
- Dryers.**
(See also Fertilizer Machinery.)
Anderson, V. D., Co.
Bartlett & Co., C. O.
Smith & Sons' Company, Theodore.
- Dynamite and Motors.**
Crocker-Wheeler Electric Co.
The Sprague Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Engines.**
Leffel, James & Co.
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.
- Engines and Boilers.**
Frick Co.
- European Commission Merchants.**
Bergmann, Emil (Germany).
Carlsson & Agvist (Sweden).
De Lorne & Friz, A. (Belgium).
Enterprise, Office of The National Provisioner (England).
Fahrenhorst, Paul (Germany).
Hoefgen, E. (Germany).
Kiderlen, E. (Germany).
Lammens, L. (France).
Müller, C. & J. (Germany).
Tickle, W. W. (England).
- Fat and Skin Dealers.**
Brand, Herman.
Donahue, P., & Son.
Levy, Jacob.
Lederer Bros.
Pfeleging, Conrad.
- Fertilizer Machinery.**
The V. D. Anderson Co.
Smith & Sons' Company, Theodore.
Stedman, Fdry. & Mach. Works.
Blanchard Machine Works.
- Filter Presses.**
Perrin, Wm. R.
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Valle Co.
- Fire Extinguishers.**
Bennett, H. R.
- Graphite Paint.**
Jos. Dixon Crucible Co.
- Heaters.**
Stewart Heater Co.
- Hides.**
Haberman, Joseph.
Brand, Herman.
Donahue, P., & Son.
Levy, Jacob.
Lederer Bros.
- Hydraulic Presses.**
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- Ice.**
Scott, R. & W.
- Ice Boxes, Butchers' Fixtures and Supplies.**
Baron, S.
Glick & Son.
Jackson & Co.
McLean, James.
- Ice and Refrigerating Machines.**
Atlantic Refrigerating Co.
Challoner's Sons Co., Geo.
Creamery Pkg. Mfg. Co.
The Frick Co.
Remington Machine Co.
Vilter Manufacturing Co.
Vogt Machine Co., Henry.
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.
Wolf, Fred. W., Co.
- Ice Scales.**
Pelouze Scale & Mfg. Co.
- Inspectors and Weighers of Provisions.**
Goulard, Theo. & Co.
- Insulating Materials.**
American Pegamoid Co.
Binner Bros.
Bird, F. W., & Son.
Standard Paint Co. (Paper).
U. S. Mineral Wool Co.
Western Mineral Wool Co.
- Lard (European Buyers of).**
Borgmann, Emil.
- Lard Cooler, Mixer and Dryer.**
Dopp, H., Wm. & Son.
- Lard (Neutral).**
Friedman Mfg. Co.
John H. Hartog & Co.
- Lard Presses.**
Boomer & Boschert Press Co.
- Lard Refiners.**
The W. J. Wilcox Lard and Refining Co.
- Lard Refiners' Machinery.**
Smith & Bro., Theo.
- Lard Tubs and Pails.**
Frank Diesel Can Co.
Horne & Danz Co., The.
- Linsseed Oil Machinery.**
The Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.
- Meat Choppers.**
Enterprise Mfg. Co.
Smith's Sons, John E.
- Meat Cutters.**
Billingham, P., & Co.
- Mechanical Engineers.**
Chas. W. Boyer.
- Neostyles.**
Neostyle Co.
- Packing House Machinery and Supplies.**
Enterprise Mfg. Co.
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Wm. B. Perrin & Co.
Smith's Sons, John E.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
- Paint.**
Standard Paint Co.
- Parchment Paper.**
Paterson Parchment Paper Co.
West Carrollton Parchment Co.
- Paper and Twines.**
Charles Ribbans.
- Pasta.**
Araboli Mfg. Co.
- Patent Lawyers.**
H. B. Willson & Co.
- Pipe Covering.**
H. W. Johns Mfg. Co.
- Pork and Beef Packers.**
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Armour Packing Co.
Anglo-American Provision Co.
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Cudahy Packing Co.
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German-American Provision Co.
Halstead & Co.
Hammond, G. H., Co.
International Packing Co.
Jersey City Packing Co.
Kingan & Co., Ltd.
Libby, McNeill & Libby.
Lipton, The T. J. Co.
Martin, D. B.
Morris, Nelson & Co.
North Packing & Provision Co.
Rohe & Brother.
Squire, John P., & Co.
Squire, John P., & Sons.
St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provision Co.
Swift and Company.
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B. Heller & Co.
Preservalline Mfg. Co.
- Presses.**
The Boomer & Boschert Co.
Thomas-Albright Co.
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- Provisions.**
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Stahl, Otto.
Zimmerman, M.
- Pumps.**
Taber Pump Co.
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Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Co.
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- Refrigerators.**
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- Roofing.**
Assyrian Asphalt Co.
- Safe Deposit and Storage.**
N. Y. Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Co.
- Salt Soda.**
Morton, Joy & Co.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
- Salt.**
Joy, Morton & Co.
- Sausage (European Buyers of).**
Emil Borgmann.
- Sausage Manufacturers.**
Bacharach, Joseph.
M. Zimmerman.
- Sausage Makers' Supplies.**
B. Heller & Co.
Preservalline Mfg. Co.
- Scales.**
Computing Scale Co., The.
Pelouze Scale & Mfg. Co.
- Silicate of Soda.**
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Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
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Armour Soap Works.
The N. K. Fairbank Co.
- Soap Makers' Machinery.**
H. Wm. Dopp & Son.
Hersey Mfg. Co.
Houchlin & Huber.
Mooney & Beuter.
Taber Pump Co.
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Welch & Welch.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
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- Tallow.**
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- Track Builders.**
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- Trucks and Wheelbarrows.**
Lansing Wheelbarrow Co.
- Valves.**
Jenkins Bros.
- Ventilators.**
Merchant & Co., Inc.
- Washing Powder.**
Armour Soap Works.
- Waxed Paper.**
Sparks Manufacturing Co., The.
- Want and For Sale Ads.**
- Whiskies.**
Krauter Norman Co., The.

FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX AND FOLIOS, SEE PAGE 7.



A Lundell Motor takes up very little space, usually none outside of the space already occupied by the machine you want to operate. One advantage of using electric motors is that you can start or stop any machine absolutely independent of every other machine, running fast or slow as desired. *No power is being consumed except right where you are doing work.* No technical knowledge of electrical machinery is necessary to operate **Lundell Motors**. They are simple, compact and substantially constructed. They require no repairs and need no attention except to keep the oil wells filled.

If you are running a large establishment every machine offers an opportunity for the advantageous use of an electric motor. If you are only operating a few machines, or perhaps a single chopper or mixer, you can do it *better, cheaper and safer* with **Lundell Motors** than with any other power. We will be glad to have you write and allow us to explain how we can help you in your work.

We make these motors for belted, direct, or geared connection to any machine; sizes from one-quarter h. p. up. *Economy and Durability Guaranteed.*

All correspondence promptly and fully answered.

Address Department P.,

Chicago,
Marquette Building.

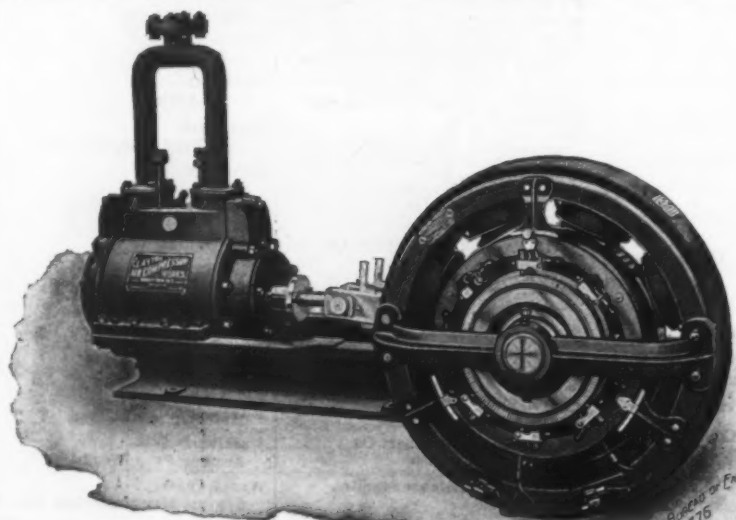
Sprague Electric Company,

20 Broad Street, New York.

CROCKER-WHEELER ELECTRIC CO.,

1515 Old Colony Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

Furnish DYNAMOS and MOTORS of the Highest Efficiency - - -
for Lighting and Power Purposes.



SIZE 2-100 DIRECT MOTOR CONNECTED TO CLAYTON AIR COMPRESSOR.
Fig. 876, from Photo. 101.

A large percentage can be saved in operating all classes of machinery in

*Packingshouses,
Fertilizer and Soap Works,
Cotton Oil Mills,
Sausage Factories,
Ice and Refrigeration Plants,*

by the use of

**Crocker-Wheeler
Electric Motors.**

+++++

We furnish on application expert estimates showing where we can save you money by using electricity rather than steam.

+++++

Correspondence Solicited.

ICE and REFRIGERATING MACHINES For Creameries and Produce Dealers.

**SIMPLE.
STRONG.
COMPACT.
DURABLE.**

**Largest Efficiency Possible,
Because Absolutely
No Clearance.**

**The Only Small Machines
Of Duplex Type**

Equivalent to two independent machines.
One always in reserve as protection against
loss from stoppages and break-downs.



**Small Plants from 2 to 10 Tons Refrigerating
Capacity our Specialty.**

Estimates cheerfully and promptly given.
Send for full illustrated and descriptive
Catalogue.

CREAMERY PACKAGE MANUFACTURING CO., 1, 3 and 5 W. Washington
Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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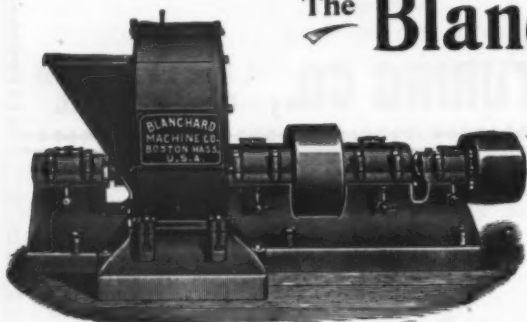
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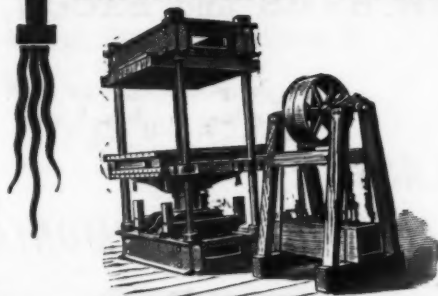
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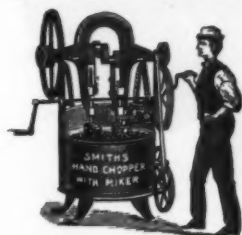
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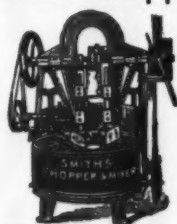
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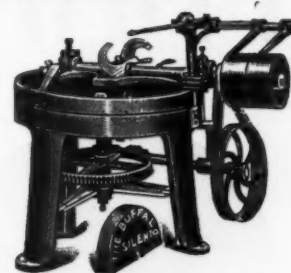
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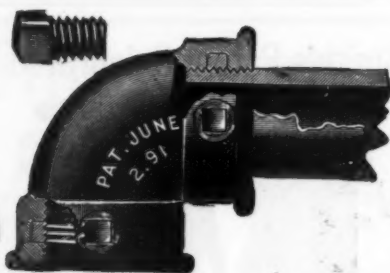
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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.
 Vol. XX. Saturday, February 4, 1899. No. 5
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THE PACKERS AS A SCAPEGOAT

Public opinion has been deliberately, if not maliciously, misled in the much-agitated meat question. Nobody ever denied that the feeding of our gallant soldiers in the last war was by no means adequate. Neither was the transportation, nor the medical attendance, nor the armament, nor the general outfit, nor a good many other things which are necessary in modern warfare, especially in a hot climate. For some of these shortcomings the whole peace policy of the United States, the short-sightedness of Congress and the total lack of preparation for war purposes may account. Others may be explained, though never excused, by political favoritism. Strangely enough the public press shifted from these paramount questions and took up but one point for excited discussion, and the one with the least ground for censure of them all, the meat question. There is, in fact, so little foundation for excitement in this particular question that it is almost impossible to avoid the conclusion that it has been pushed to the front "simply for the purpose of detracting public attention from actual grave mistakes" committed during the war.

Now, granted that the meat furnished to our soldiers, refrigerated or canned, was in many instances unpalatable, there is nothing in such a statement to indicate either that the contractors had delivered it in the condition in which it was served to the soldiers, nor that the Commissary Department had neglected its duty in the contracts, or at their execution. Nevertheless, public opinion was, by ambiguous statements and by suggestive remarks, perverted to the belief that the packers, supported by the Commissary Department, had committed outrageous frauds in furnishing meat and almost deliberately starved or poisoned our gallant soldiers. If ever a malicious slander was thrown against persons of standing in the commercial world, if ever absurd statements were made plausible by innuendo, suggestions and insinuations, it took place in this particular case. That the Commander-in-Chief himself not only assisted in, but actually nursed this absurd calumny is and remains the most outrageous part of it all.

If the public would only for a moment stop talking nonsense and think, it would at once come to the realization of the following facts: At the sudden outbreak of war, for which the packers certainly had no divine order to prepare, an enormous quantity of meat was needed without delay. It could not be prepared for the purpose, it had to be taken from the available stock in the market, from the very same stock which for years stood famous all over the world as wholesome food, and which was especially known for years to the same unthinking public as a cherished article of their daily household. This the packers furnished and nothing else, because there was nothing else in existence to be procured. That it was contracted for at very low prices, in public competition, may also be stated as fact, in-

cidentally. The contractors' duty ended with the delivery of the goods according to contract. To hold them in any way responsible for anything that was done with the goods after delivery to the Department is simply absurd. Now, everybody knows what is likely to occur with perishable goods if they are handled for days in hot climates by dozens of persons, many of them subordinates and practically responsible, hardly any of them experienced in or competent for such handling. Can it be denied that all this happened after the delivery by the contractors and before the food reached the consuming soldier in camp? Why not, therefore, rather draw, from past experience, useful lessons for the future, instead of making a scapegoat of the packer, who was neither captain nor requisition officer?

MOBILIZING MEAT.

If our government wishes to mobilize an army of, say, 100,000 men, at any given point for the immediate defense of that point it will have to draw these troops from the posts in various parts of the country. If the War Department suddenly calls upon the lowest bidder for supplies to at once mobilize enough meat at the same point to feed this army, part of the meat being canned goods, the packer is compelled to collect this meat after the same manner resorted to by the government in massing the above army. That is, the canned meat contractor has to draw upon all of his supply depots for the purpose of quickly assembling the necessary quantity of supplies.

No packer can carry at his factory a stock large enough for an emergency order for an army. No packer can put up the required quantities of canned meats for such an order in the time specified, for many reasons. The amount of cattle in the market at the time cannot be had, and the time necessary for canning these is too limited on a large order.

The fact that goods to meet this emergency are re-shipped from California, the lakes, "down South," or even from Europe, where standard goods are stored awaiting orders, in no way deteriorates these supplies any more than if they were loaded for shipment on an ordinary commercial order from a firm in any part of the world. Neither voyages nor time can injure canned goods if they are kept at a moderate temperature, and if the tins are not punctured by rough handling. We do not know whether any government rejected specific stuff, nor whether goods made for one government were sold to another, but the oft repeated statement that meat packed in hermetically sealed cans will spoil in six, eight, or even twenty years, in a temperate climate is erroneous. Such a statement is devoid of the facts of the case, and is irrelevant to the question of supplying innutritious stuff to our soldiers in the field, or elsewhere.

Canned meats have been chemically examined, and eaten after nearly a quarter of a century of imprisonment in the tins. In each case the meat proved to be as nutritious as

when originally canned, and as valuable a food as any now put up. Age helps wines and cheese. It does not hurt meat. Whisky will age in a cask, but when bottled and hermetically sealed this aging ceases. No further change takes place in it. Meat, though not an alcohol, acts in the same latent manner when excluded from the air, the air having first been excluded from it. How silly then is the talk about old canned meats. To ship such meats and others from distant points to a center is no crime. It must be mobilized.

GEN. EAGAN AND THE PROMISE.

Whatever the verdict of the court-martial which tried General Eagan, and whatever action the President will take upon it, we feel that the Commissary General would not have used the extreme and unparliamentary language in his statement to the War Investigating Commission had his honor and honesty not been impugned by the Commanding General in a way that left the assailed no resource for reply. We do not believe that General Eagan would have made any statement at all if the President had not promised him the same freedom which General Miles now enjoys after practically calling a fellow officer a thief, and a man of dishonor. We believe, further, that it was this promise from the President which gave General Eagan the assurance that he would be beyond punishment and induced in him the feeling of security to unbosom himself. In the face of this moral responsibility for General Eagan's severe speech we do not see how the President can apply to him the punishment for an offense committed under a cover of privilege implied in his unqualified promise to not hold the stripes of the officer responsible for a violation of military law. General Eagan needed no immunity from correct conduct, and the promise of immunity itself implied a possible offense and a pledge to shield him from the consequences of it.

HE IS NO SOLDIER.

Yesterday the New York "Sun," in an able editorial on Gen. Miles and his senseless charges about army beef, said:

"The committee engaged in the voluntary investigation of the conduct of the war at the request of the President had pursued their task for months, had taken the testimony of a multitude of officers of both the line and the staff of the army, without bringing out any evidence to suggest a foundation for the charges concerning the meat supply which Gen. Miles finally threw out in testimony remarkable for the tone of pique and malice which pervaded it.

"It is a question of great gravity," of far-reaching consequences, and it should be approached and investigated calmly, without prejudice and in a strictly scientific spirit."

We have said so all the time. A commission of impartial chemists can settle the question of the "embalming," "poisons" and "dangerous acids" charged by the scandalizers, in short order. Analyze the meat, analyze the canned stuff. That will settle the whole matter. Why not do it?

The above cautions and influential daily further says:

"He neglected to inspect the camps established for the army in this country, did nothing

for the protection of the troops, and disdainfully refused to obey orders so to do."

These facts are as notable and as conspicuous as the "open door" to the Commanding General's face, which has generated and spread this useless and unsubstantiated scandal. Looking over all of the facts and the causes for the inspiration of this regrettable affair, we cannot resist the "Sun's" own conclusion: "He is no soldier."

The Cabinet has virtually decided that an inquiry will be held.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST SCIENCE.

The cheap notoriety reaped by the Commanding General of the Army, with the assistance of an outrageously sensational section of the daily press, evidently actuated our lawmakers to similar feats. The discovery of the famous species, "embalmed beef," as a preservative and tonic for sickly political reputations naturally stirred the not less interesting species of lawmakers to an unusual exertion of their fertile brains. They are now reported to have "discovered" that milk and butter are at least as much "embalmed" as beef, and, following the example of the great Commanding General, they at once rushed into the newspapers, as if they were afraid to lose patent rights on great discoveries by further hesitation.

Of course, there is nothing new nor startling in the use of preservatives for milk, butter or meat. Only the grossest ignorance of the natural developments of a former local trade into great international industries could have overlooked this fact. The supply of food to an enormously increased and frequently crowded population would be simply impossible if modern genius and science had not provided means for the safe transportation of perishable goods from the seat of production to the centers of consumption.

Science had to furnish in the food supply, not less than in medicine, not only the means for sanitary preservation, but also the safeguards against any abuses or injury through overdoses. Children could in summer time never be provided with the necessary and wholesome nourishment if science did not prevent the decomposition of milk. Large cities could never be sufficiently fed without proper means to preserve perishable goods. And now comes the great lawmaker with a wholesale crusade against science as well as against large industries which had been built up on vital necessities and sound principles. It is, indeed, difficult not to write a satire on this latest phase of American sensationalism.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 3—3:45 P. M.—Exchange.—Beef—Dull; extra India mess, 65s.; prime mess, 60s. Pork—Dull; prime mess fine Western, 50s.; prime mess medium Western, 47s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb. firm, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb. dull, 27s. 6d.; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb. steady, 27s. 6d.; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb. steady, 27s.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb. steady, 28s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb. dull, 32s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb. firm, 25s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western dull, 29s. Cheese—Dull; American finest white and colored 49s. Tallow—Prime city strong, 23s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined firm, 15s. 6d.

Buffalo Live Stock Review.

CATTLE.—The receipts were heavier than those of a week ago, numbering all of 150 cars, when all were in, against 135 cars last week, but quite a number of this week's receipts did not get in until very late Monday. The market with what looked like a light supply early in the day, opened active and ruled stronger, both good butchers' and fat good weight cattle, the former in some instances selling at fully 10c. advance, with good killing and choice lots of fat cows and heifers at more, while good heavy shipping and export grades were strong, and plain medium steers or coarse rough fat cattle only about steady, but all that could be gotten at before dark were sold, and for good grades of all kinds the feeling held full steady to the close. The best heavy steers sold at \$5.75@56, with good at \$5.35@55.60. Fair to medium, \$4.90@5.30; light to good butchers', \$4.50@55; good to prime fat heifers, \$4.50@55; light to fair, \$3.75@4.40; best export cows, \$4@4.25; fair to good, \$3.50@3.90; old sausage lots, \$2.50@3.25. Export bulls, \$4.25@4.50; good butchers', \$3.75@44; sausage lots \$3.40@3.75. Stock bulls, \$2.75@3.25. Good stockers steady; others dull. Tops, \$4@4.40; common to good, \$3.50@3.90; yearling steer calves, \$4.50@4.75. Fresh cows, scarce and higher, \$32@60 per head; springers' dull. Veals have been in moderate supply and sold high. Tops at \$7.75@8.25; others, \$4.75@7.50 per cent.

HOGS.—Receipts of sale hogs were more liberal than a week ago, all of 128 cars when all were in, against 96 cars for the previous week. The early supply was light at the opening of the Monday's trade, only about 70 cars to commence with, and with higher markets west salesmen held firm for 10c. advance, at which there was a fair trade up to noon, when the demand appeared to be fairly well satisfied, and with the additional receipts prices weakened all of 5c. per cwt., and all of 20 cars of the late arrivals held over. Yorkers sold at \$4.05@4.07½@4.10 for good weights, but at the close \$4.02½@4.05 bought good ones, and \$4 light lots. Mixed packers grades ranged from \$4.07½@4.10. Good mediums, \$4.10@4.12½. Good to choice heavy, 225 to 250 lbs., \$4.15. The general quality was good, but included a fair number of pigs, some of which were not as good as has been the general run of late. Roughs, generally brought \$3.40@3.50. Stags, \$2.75@3. Tuesday, with 35 cars on sale, including 12 loads of fresh arrivals, the market opened dull and it was only at a decline of 5@7½c. for good grades, and fully 10c. for pigs that sales could be made, at which about all of the good grades were sold, but pigs were almost neglected, a number going over unsold. Wednesday, values about steady, and the bulk sold. To-day (Thursday) good grades were firm at \$4@4.05 for mixed and mediums, a few at \$4.10. Light to good Yorkers, \$3.85@3.95. Pigs lower, \$3.60@3.70. Roughs steady and all sold but a few late arrivals.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The receipts were exceedingly light this week, only about 60 cars up to Thursday, against 102 cars a week ago. The market opened with a good demand for both sheep and lambs, especially the latter, and prices for lambs were all of 10@15c. higher, while good sheep were stronger, and the cull and common kind, owing to the good butcher demand, sold at fully as much of an advance as was obtained for good lambs. The general conditions of the trade were favorable, both Eastern and Western reports were stronger, and the following prices prevailed up to and including Wednesday. The bulk of the good to best lambs sold at \$5.20@5.25, with fair to good at \$5@5.15. Culls and common, \$4@4.75; fair, \$4.80@4.90. There were no feeders taken, as the butchers paid more for the light lambs than feeders would pay. Good to choice mixed sheep brought \$4.15@4.40; common to fair, \$3.85@4.10; culls, \$3.25@3.75; common culls, \$2.50@3. Choice wethers sold at \$4.40@4.90; yearlings, \$4.35@4.65. To-day (Thursday), with 30 cars on sale, the market ruled very dull and 10@15c. lower for lambs. Common sheep were strong and others about steady. Bulk of best lambs, 5.10@5.20; culls to good, \$4.25@55, with sheep as quoted above, and some lambs left over.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tes., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierces, and hogs by the cwt.

FLUCTUATING WITH GRAIN — A STRONGER FEELING, BUT NO PRONOUNCED UPWARD MOVEMENT AS YET—EXPORTERS RESERVED BUYERS.

It has been a condition of affairs this week retarded from any marked exhibition of strength, more, in its early period at least, from the disposition to await the showing of stocks at the West, and still later as awaiting the showing of the world's visible supply of lard. Then again the bearish influences on grain were for awhile early in the week stronger than any outside speculative element could overcome, while the consequent modification of the fever then to take hold of grain and provisions for investment, and which had last week swung over from the financial centers to some extent, made it easier to bring about reactions in a moderate way. But these efforts for easier prices while accomplishing little made it possible for some of the larger operators to get in upon a lower basis, and some of them were quite free buyers at the inside figures. While it is quite possible that there may be a marked recovery of tone at any time, and the position later in the week was stronger, it is clear that speculation will have to accomplish the improvement, and that hog products will depend in some degree for awhile at least upon the drift of the grain prices. The exporters all around are much more conservative in their takings than through last month, notwithstanding the fact that the ocean freight market is much more to their advantage, and it rather looks as though it would take a little time to invest the foreign markets with courage over any new line of values markedly against them by comparison with late rates, and especially for grain, with which provisions will sympathize in the inability to drag up promptly other foreign sources of supply. There is no question that if speculation is to break in upon grain and hog products in a vigorous way, and which is looked for shortly, although it must be confessed that last week gave greater promises of it than the developments in the current week, that there would be more marked activity in export wants than in the present uncertain period, in the disposition of the shippers to hold off for possibilities, while with their usual briskness on an advancing market and their natural hesitancy on an undefined situation. The cautiousness of shippers was marked through the week over cash stuff in many instances over which they would make bids at a price under an asking basis, which they did not think would be accepted, and some of them in furnishing equal bids to several sources getting more of the goods than they wanted. This was especially true of the English shippers, although some of them appeared at times as strong supporters of the future dealings. There has been a fair quantity of meats and lard consigned this week to the other side and which, with ordinary demands make up about the usual shipments for this time of year, but the packing has exceeded the outlets of the stuff, and the stocks over the West are being steadily added to. It was the desire to learn the extent of

the accumulations that helped keep the market easy early in the week, since which time there has been some recovery in tone. Whatever additions are made to the stocks at this time, it can be said that they were expected, while they would not prove in their extent an especial hindrance to a bull movement in the event of speculation developing to the degree looked for by the major portion of the trade, while for lard especially the statistical position would be somewhat encouraging, not only by comparison with former years, but from the well recognized wants of Europe for the remainder of the season. That the Continent must in the near future be a liberal and ready buyer of lard is indicated not only from the active consumption of the product taking place there, and by which fairly liberal stocks are being steadily reduced, but as well from the current demands in this country for associated products over which bids are coming up here to higher prices in a more prompt way than rarely before, and notably for edible tallow, and products to make compound lard, showing that lard and miscellaneous fats are urgently wanted in Europe, and that a display of demands for lard particularly waits only clearer indications of the future of the market here. The receipts of swine have fallen off somewhat latterly, by which an impression here and there prevails that the large supplies are likely to fall off at an earlier period than usual this season, and which opinion has further support from the larger number of light hogs that have been marketed this year than usual at an earlier date, however materially greater the swine supplies of the country are this year than last.

Concerning the products, the packers have not been, as a rule, anxious sellers this week, even where they had moderate profits on their deals, yet one or two of the larger packers have been letting some stuff go when declines have occurred, although the impression has been that they have either bought more than they sold, or had well covered up. The staying qualities of the outsiders have not been of that order to imply that they are as yet ready for a long, strong pull, but rather in most cases have shown a feeble spirit in the desire to take in a small profit when it shows itself. At the same time there has been very little desire for short sales in any direction, while on the part of the outsiders they have all bullish views, however carefully they are for the moment dipping into trades. The distributions in a general way at the West have been a little brisker this week to the South and Southwest of meats and lard, although it is apparent that the marked increase this year in the production of compound lard at the South is injuring more or less trade at the West in both pure lard and compound lard, so far as concerns the business the West had with the South in those products.

The east-bound rail freights have been reduced, and sufficiently so to bring about some of the increased demand from shippers observed this week upon the New York market.

In New York the trading is moderately active in Continent lard, and better in Western steam lard for England, while fair in city lard for England, and less active in bellies in tierces. There is more doing here in bellies and hams and shoulders with near sources of consumption, for which prices are held steadily.

The Chicago stocks exceed estimates a little; they reached 119,412 tes. contract lard, which is a gain of 55,000 tes. for the month, although Feb. 1 of last year they were 157,868 tes. Of new pork the stock is 70,962 bbls., an increase of 27,000 bbls. for the month, while ribs gained about 8,000,000 lb for the month, with the stock 53,112,582 lb.

In New York stocks of contract lard fell off about 5,800 tes. since the last stock statement Jan. 15, and is now 16,437 acs.; of off grade stock 802 tes., and of stearine 1,190 tes.; total, 18,429 tes., against 23,363 tes. Jan 15. Of pork, stocks 11,825 bbls. new and old, against 15,365 bbls. last month, and 18,627 bbls. Feb. 1, 1898.

The statement of the world's visible supply of lard has not been received up to this writing. It may appear later on in this review.

There have been sold in New York this week, for export, 600 tes. city lard, 1,500 tes. Western steam ditto, 350 tes. bellies; 150 boxes ditto and 200 boxes backs.

The exports from the Atlantic ports are of fair volume, and embraced for last week 12,822,710 lb lard, 17,978,332 lb meats and 8,147 bbls. pork; corresponding week last year, 13,354,465 lb lard, 15,475,627 lb meats and 4,696 bbls. pork.

The Chicago shipments last week were 6,552,437 lb lard, 15,175,038 lb meats and 2,454 bbls. pork; corresponding week last year, 3,414,849 lb lard, 13,396,177 lb meats and 541 bbls. pork.

In tierced beef the undergrades to be had at \$13@14 have been closely bought up and are in very good demand, while choice lots, held at \$14.50, are slow of sale. There have been 950 tes. sold this week. In barreled beef a fair amount of business going on at steady prices: Mess at \$8.50@9; packet at \$9@10; family at \$10.50@11, and sales of 1,100 bbls., in lots.

Beef hams are offered at \$18 in car lots.

Canned meats are in moderately active demand at unchanged prices; corned and roast beef, 1-lb cans, at \$1.15; 2-lb cans at \$2.10, 4-lb cans at \$4, 6-lb cans at \$6.85, 14-lb cans at \$14.75.

On Saturday (28th), receipts of hogs West, 46,000 head; last year 68,000. The products closed for the day at 5 decline on pork, unchanged to 2 points advance on lard and ribs. In New York, sales of 250 bbls. mess at \$9.75@10.50, 150 bbls. city family mess at \$11.00@11.50, short clear at \$11@12.25. Western steam lard 6.02; 75 tes. city ditto at 5.40. Refined lard 6.20 for Continent, 6.50 for South America, 7.60 for ditto kegs. Sales of 1,500 city pickled shoulders at 4, 15,000 lb pickled bellies at 5¼ for 12-lb and 5½ for 10-lb average. Hogs at 5¼@5½.

On Monday, hog receipts West 57,000 head; last year 69,000. The products opened stronger, but were freely offered by packers, after which at the inside prices the packers were buyers. The close showed declines against Monday of 7 for pork and 5 points for lard and ribs. In New York, Western steam lard 6.00; sales, 200 tes. city at 5.40. Refined, 6.15 for Continent, 6.60 for South America, 7.50 for ditto kegs. Of pork, sales of 300 bbls. mess at \$9.75@10.50, 100 bbls. family mess at \$11@11.50. In city cut meats, sales of 1,500 pickled shoulders at 4, 2,500 pickled hams at 7@7½, 18,000 lb pickled bellies at 5¼ for 12-lb average and 5½ for 10-lb average. Hogs at 5¼@5½.

On Tuesday, hog receipts West 68,000 head; last year, 79,000. The products opened weak and lower on decline in hogs, rallied, but closed for the day 17 lower on pork, 7@10 points on lard and 5@7 points on ribs. In New York, sales of 750 tes. Western steam lard, for England, at 5.87½; 180 tes. city ditto at 5.35@5.40. Refined lard at 6 for

Continent, 6.50 for South America, 7.60 for ditto kegs. Of mess pork, sales of 300 bbls. at \$9.75@10.50, 150 bbls. city family ditto at \$11@11.50. In city cut meats, sales of 1-250 pickled shoulders at 4@4 1/4, 25,000 lb pickled bellies at 5 1/4@5 1/2 for 12-lb average and 5 1/2 for 10-lb average. Hogs at 5 1/4@5 1/2.

On Wednesday, receipts of hogs West 85,000 head; last year, 86,000. The products closed 5@10 higher on pork, 2 points on lard and 2@5 points on ribs. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.90, city ditto at 5.35. Refined at 6 for Continent. Compound lard at 4 1/2@4 3/4. Other products as quoted the day before.

On Thursday, hog receipts West 77,000 head; last year 59,000. The products were stronger, followed by some reactions, closing at 2 points advance for the day for lard and ribs, and pork unchanged. In New York, Western steam lard, 5.95; city ditto at 5.35. Mess pork at \$9.75@10.50. All other products as before quoted. Compound lard at 4 1/2@4 3/4.

On Friday, hog receipts West 71,000 head; last year, 66,000. The products were lower and closed at 20@22 decline on pork, 12 points on lard and 5@7 points on ribs, as against the latest on Thursday, through the weaker grain markets and the report that the world's visible supply of lard had increased for the month about 66,000 tons, although this could have been expected this month. In New York, Western steam lard at about 5.80.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo oil market this week in Rotterdam has been very strong for choice brands, on account of scarcity, the "United" brand selling as high as 58 florins.

Neutral lard has been sympathetically a little higher.

Sales of Oleo Oil in Rotterdam.

Jan. 28. Calumet sold at 48 florins.
Sales this week, 2,900 tcs.
Stocks to-day, 1,300 tcs.
" 30. Morris Extra stock sold at 55 florins.
" 30. Supreme Extra sold at 54 florins.
" 30. Royal Extra sold at 54 florins.
435 tcs. sold.
" 31. Monarch sold at 50 florins.
60 tcs. sold.
Feb. 1. United sold at 55 florins.
" 1. Harrison sold at 55 florins.
300 tcs. sold.
" 2. United sold at 58 florins.
" 2. Modoc sold at 58 florins.
" 2. Helmet sold at 58 florins.
" 2. Harrison sold at 58 florins.
160 tcs. sold.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

Jan. 28. Per Stmr. Statendam—United, 175; Stern, 140; Eastman, 125; S. & S., 654; Swift, 123; Armour P. Co., 150; Hammond, 150. Total, 1,369 tcs.
Jan. 29. Per Stmr. Venango from Baltimore—Morris, 510; Swift, 135; Armour & Co., 650; Hammond, 210; Martin, 60. Total, 1,565 tcs.

Neutral Lard.

Jan. 28. Per Stmr. Statendam—Friedman, 501; Swift, 500; Sinclair, 60. Total, 1,061 tcs.
Jan. 30. Per Stmr. Venango from Baltimore—Morris, 310; Armour & Co., 260; Kingan, 60; Friedman, 62; Oudaby Bros. Co., 75. Total, 707 tcs.

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EXPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, TALLOW,
OIL AND FEEDSTUFFS.

THE MEAT SITUATION.

The crop of hitherto unknown and unheard of scientists who have come to the front to show what does not exist, and the inexcusable mistakes made by them in doing this, would make the whole meat situation ludicrous were it not for the attention usually careful people give to this conglomerate of inconsistencies. The unfortunate part of it all is that these important listeners are either public characters or public officials of some prominence.

The amount of ignorance developed in this matter is amazing, in view of the general intelligence of the critics of the army ration, and of the knowledge they should possess of chemical and the other conditions which necessarily affect this ration under the trying circumstances and the climate of the tropics during the late war with Spain. The broad proposition has been laid down by its critics that the fresh beef sold by the packers is salicilated or otherwise treated, and that the canned meats are treated with boracic acid. To support this broad contention the advertisements of certain concerns selling acids are quoted. The National Provisioner has always maintained that if these facts were true they could easily be verified in a very simple way without first resorting to the public blast.

These products are now on the market, as they always have been. A simple analysis of these refrigerated and canned meats would show the real contents of the cans or the chemical properties of the fresh meats. Acting upon our suggestion that, in justice to the packers, this analysis should be made, the New York "Herald" secured some cans and had them examined for these imaginary acids. That important paper frankly published the fact and the result. It says:

"The 'Herald' recently obtained samples of the canned meats which were issued to the United States troops during the campaign in Porto Rico. They were brought back to this country by an army officer who has testified before the War Investigating Commission as to the quality of the food which was issued to the soldiers. The meats were the products of well known packinghouses. Three cans were submitted to a chemist with the names of the packers still on them."

As to the existence of acids in this meat, J. F. Geisler, to whom the above journal submitted it for analysis, made the following report:

"A careful chemical analysis failed to reveal the presence of either boracic or salicylic acid in these canned meats. There is nothing about these samples of canned meats to indicate that they are actually unwholesome, but the quality of all three is certainly contemptible."

The analyses made by others of the cans supplied from the same stock showed like results. So did the analysis by Prof. W. C. Clarke, of the can furnished by Gen. Miles from Capt. Bean, of the Porto Rican expedition. This was a spite can. These analyses should prove the case for the tinned stuff.

The much vaunted Appert process of canning is as old as 1808. It was, we believe, invented then, though not successfully brought into commercial use until about a quarter of a century ago, when Armour & Co. began putting up canned meats. There are many plagiarisms of this patent. The patent office, being so busy, can only give a cursory glance at a patentee's claim, issue it and let the claimants to "the same" or "similar inventions" fight it out. Meats were not canned 30 years ago, as a "retired packer" says.

There is a grade of cattle commercially called "canning cattle." The fastidious butcher will not handle the old 1,500 to 1,800 pound carcass. The canner can reduce their size by pieces. There are also a small number of "grassers" which get into tins. To this small number of cattle are added the vast herds which must be taken to make up the quantities demanded by the consuming

trade. To this is added the excellent chunks and smaller pieces taken from the fancy carcasses when they are trimmed to the whims of a certain trade.

The quantities of canned meats demanded by the home and export trade cannot be got out of the comparatively small number of supposed "emaciated beef from frozen arid plains, or worn out bulls, cows and oxen." The herd of these is too few. The whole of this class of stock will not put up the millions of pounds of canned stuff. Armour & Co. had to use prime beef often to fill the government "hurry" orders. Other packers did this also at a loss on the contract.

One man says canned beef is valueless because it has no taste; another says it has too much salt. One says it was lean, poor, and stringy; another says it was too fat. These irreconcilables refer to the same meats, and all of them wish to be believed.

The scare concerning old canned stuff is for effect. Ten years in a can does not hurt meat. Any commission or prominent paper can get a can, examine it, and verify this fact. Mr. Armour has cans of meat in his private possession 25 years old.

Finding the hue and cry after the canned meats ill founded, the accusers of the army ration fall back upon the refrigerated beef. We ask them to be as practical with that as with the army cans and note the result. It is in the market and can be examined any day.

The more creditable and impartial witnesses of this refrigerated beef from the camp and in the field say that it was excellent. Lieut. Col. Abiel Smith, now at Havana, telegraphed on Jan. 30 to the Commissary General's office as follows:

"Not a pound of beef condemned or thrown overboard known to me. Board pronounced beef fine. Quartermaster unloaded part of cargo contrary to my recommendation, but was stopped and ship held till meat could be handled properly."

The 69th Regiment is home. Every officer of it said that the food supplied was very good and wholesome.

"We had canned corned beef on the trains and at Tampa. It was good and palatable. The bacon, while good, was not adapted to the climate. The food was all right otherwise," said an officer of the regiment.

In addition to this statement from the officers of the line comes that of the medical officer of this famous regiment, Surgeon Major F. F. Oswald, speaking of the quality of this food issued to the troops said:

"If you ask my opinion of the 'embalmed beef,' I should say that if we got any of it, it was a good thing. The appearance of the men speaks for it. Salicylic acid is made from wintergreen, and both it and boric acid will prevent putrefaction. Both are germicides, and frequently in our profession they are given for dyspepsia. If meat supplied to the army has been bad—putrid—as claimed, then those chemicals were not in it. It was my province to pass upon the food supplied, and I found no occasion to condemn any meat whatever, but only a few lots of potatoes and tomatoes."

Major John W. Little is now the U. S. A. Commissary of Subsistence at San Juan. Writing to the Commissary General's office on Jan. 10, 1899, he says:

"We began to issue refrigerated meat three days ago and have had enthusiastic accounts of its quality and condition. Heretofore they have been issuing the native fresh meat."

It is no use to scratch over all of the old sores as to how army officers took out more meat than was needed, served it to men whose stomachs were climate-sick, and let the meat lay around until many camps smelled like carrion beds. For this each soldier and the requisition officer was responsible. There is nothing in relishing all of this stench, although cleaning it up would but discredit many well meaning but incompetent officers and camp officials.

Dropping this irrelevant matter we come

right back to the main question: Was army or any other beef, for that matter, embalmed by being treated with poisonous chemicals?

The amateur evidence as to this is as faulty as that offered upon the now exploded boric acid statement. We give below a sample of this testimony. It is considered direct and forcible, even conclusive. General Miles himself offers it. Here it is in affidavit form as it was sent to General Miles:

"State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, (S.S.)

"G. Maxwell Christine, M. D., being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say: While on a visit to Omaha, in June, 1898, I was invited to make a tour of inspection through the butchering establishment of Swift and Company, at South Omaha. I accepted the invitation, and paid a visit to Swift's establishment on or about June 27, 1898, in the company of several other physicians, members of a medical convention meeting in Omaha.

"While passing through one of the departments I saw one of the men, apparently an employe engaged in injecting a fluid into pieces of meat. These pieces of meat were perhaps twelve or sixteen inches long, but not as wide. I do not know what the fluid was, nor for what purpose it was injected into the meat. I recall the general features of the manipulation, but would probably fail to identify the workman.

"I have lately notified General Nelson A. Miles of the above information solely in the interest of truth and for him or others to ascertain the relevancy or irrelevancy to the present national beef issue in the army. Further than that which I have stated above I know not.

(Signed) G. MAXWELL CHRISTINE."

"Sworn and subscribed to before me this 28th day of January, 1899.

(Seal) "WILLIAM Y. TRIPPLE,
"Notary Public."

All that about a mere matter of corning beef with brine and sugar.

When shown the above statement, Mr. Charles L. Wence, late of the International Packing Company, of Chicago, and a packer of wide experience, said:

"I would give even the Swifts and Armours their due in this affair. That Philadelphia doctor who saw stuff being injected into meats in a packinghouse told the truth, only he didn't go far enough. He should have found out what kind of material it was that was injected. He could have seen the same thing done uptown in New York. I worked eleven years in a packinghouse in Chicago, and I have seen it done a thousand times.

"In all packinghouses a man goes around with a rubber bulb in his hand. Attached to this is a hose, and at the end of the hose is a large needle, something like that physicians use in giving hypodermic injections to patients, only much larger. With this he stabs the meat to the bone, then injects a harmless substance, made of salt water and molasses.

"The purpose of this is to hasten the preservation of meat to be used as corned beef, pickled beef, hams, shoulders, etc. If the meat were thrown directly into the pickling vat the brine must soak in only from the outside, and it would require such a long time to do so that the meat inside might taint. The injection of salt water and molasses hastens this method of preservation and prevents any suspicion of tainting. In some cases so much of it is injected that I have seen a ham swell up like a balloon.

"Invariably this is done with pieces of meat intended to be pickled or smoked. It is never done with a whole beef, or a side, or even a quarter of fresh meat. That Philadelphia doctor said he saw it done with pieces of meat. Of course he did; anybody can see that done any day. But he did not see it done with quarters, halves, or the whole, nor did anybody else. Meat was not shipped for army use in 'pieces.' It was never less than a quarter, and generally the whole. The peculiar 'embalmed' odor spoken of is only the result of fresh meat being frozen, then exposed to varying temperatures. Every packer knows that. I have been out of the business for a long time, but I think somebody is making a mistake in this investigation."

These pieces 16 inches long by about 12 inches thick were simply "sets," or three pieces, the knuckle and the inner and outer pieces of the leg, which when corned or cured are called beef hams. They are not sold as fresh, but as cured meat. These fresh beef

Packers, Read This!

The HORNE & DANZ CO., St. Paul, Minn.

hams (sets), like pork hams, before being put in the pickle vats are first impregnated with the same brine solution, and then put in the brine from 60 to 90 days to finish the pickle or corning of the meat.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, whose ability is recognized the world over, in speaking of the system of meat inspection by the Agricultural Department of the government, says:

"The cattle are inspected before slaughter and also afterwards. Only a small percentage of cattle are found to be unfit for use. The Agricultural Department had recommended that none but inspected meat should be purchased for the army during the war with Spain. Orders had been issued that such a course should be followed except in emergencies.

"Inspectors of the Department were stationed at the packinghouses. These inspectors had access to all parts of the packinghouses. No reports ever had been made that meat at these places was treated chemically. If inspectors were aware of such treatment taking place, reports would have been made.

"I have no knowledge that any packinghouse in the country use chemicals to preserve meat."

That is the state of the game. Now that both sides have had quite a say and the slanderers of this contract meat have failed to attack the flesh itself by chemical analysis, the packers are themselves asking for an inquiry. The very large and respectable concerns of Swift and Company and Libby, McNeill & Libby have offered to give \$100,000 to public charity if any commission appointed by General Miles, who makes the charges against them, after thorough investigation can find that chemicals were used for the preservation of their meats. This bona fide offer is made officially through their attorney, A. H. Veeder. In regard to this their attorney says:

"First of all," Mr. Veeder says, "I want to straighten out some of the misstatements and confusing claims that have been made since this controversy began. Swift and Company are a corporation engaged in the dressed beef business. They can no meat. Libby, McNeill & Libby, on the other hand, are a corporation engaged in canning meats, and had the contract for that business with the government. Individual stockholders in Swift and Company are also stockholders in Libby, McNeill & Libby. The two must be kept distinct, although closely connected. Neither company had a house at Locust Point, near Baltimore, and hence could not have supplied old meat to the army. I have not learned yet what concern has a house at Locust Point. It might be well to find out.

"Now, for Swift and Company, we were the lowest bidders for the Cuban and Porto Rican contracts. In filling these contracts we got the best cattle, for the market was bare at the time of anything else, even had we wished to furnish poor beef. We shipped right out of our stock and sent the same kind of beef to the army as we were furnishing to local and foreign customers. It was the best to be had. An inventor named Powell, of Brooklyn, came to Mr. Swift with a patent process for preserving meat for the tropics. Mr. Swift would not touch it. Then Powell, with the persistence of inventors, went to Tampa, bought some cattle, and tried his invention on their meat. The beef was hung up at Tampa and was then sent to Cuba. I believe what there was left of it was displayed at Santiago. That is all the embalmed beef I knew about."

THE PUBLIC SAYS:

We make more Lard Pails than any two concerns in the country.

THE CONSUMERS SAY:

We make the Best Pails at the Best Price.

THE COMPETITORS SAY:

We lose money.

WE SAY:

Nothing. Just Saw Wood. Write us.

In conclusion he says: "Let General Miles come or send his commission. If the money part is offensive, we will withdraw that."

General Miles accepts this honorable challenge much after the style of a common pugilist: "Put up your money!" But Swift and Company are responsible people and their offer stands good to-day. In the meantime this controversy has injured the trade many millions of dollars worth. It should be stopped.

M. Henry Viry, an eminent French surgeon, and son of the Health Director of the Second Army Corps of the republic, in a recent able thesis on "Utilization of Frozen Meat as a Food for the Soldier," says:

"Meat preserved by freezing retains all the characters of fresh meat, i. e., odor, taste, consistence, microscopical constitution, chemical properties, digestibility and nutritive value; and also asserts that the advantages presented to the army in peace by its use are: (1) The certainty in the examination of living animals for utilization and the easy supervision of the meat obtained, thanks to the installation of slaughter houses and military freezing manufactories; (2) the distribution in all garrisons of a food of known quality and ascertained innocuousness; and (3) economy realized at the profit of the general food supply of the soldier."

M. Viry further states that frozen meat also has its advantages during sieges in time of war. It seems, however, that the researches and conclusions of the most eminent scientists have no weight against those who expect a Delmonico dinner in the sultry summer of Cuba.

Any one who knows anything about canned corned beef should know that it is not a proper food to serve in 90 degrees of temperature unless it had been ordered salted. But the government called for what the packers bid on and supplied.

ATTRACTIVE AMERICAN MEAT.

The American packer, if he cannot get the admiration of certain badly informed army men, wins the admiration of impartial foreigners who see his meat and meet it in competition. The "Sydney Mail," of Australia, said in regard to American refrigerated meat in England:

"The exceedingly attractive look that belongs to American chilled beef, in comparison with the dirty cloths and uncleanly manner of the Australian product, is one of the first objects that strike any observant person when he visits Smithfield Market. Yet the American article has traveled by rail enormous distances before it is shipped, and from Liverpool to London, and consequently has been handled many times, and is thus liable to become dirty in transit, while Australian beef is subjected to no such chances of becoming unsightly, but arrives far more injured in appearance than the American.

"If the shipper of kangaroo tails were to see the excessively clean and attractive meth-

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ods adopted by the Americans in sending their smaller portions of pigs and cattle to London for sale in Smithfield Market, he would realize the enormous advantage they had over himself. The kidneys, tails, loins of pork, tongues, etc., are carefully packed in most scrupulously clean boxes, and the nice white cloths that accompany or surround these articles make them look as nice and clean as a piece of fresh beef on one's own kitchen table. It is this tempting, cleanly mode of putting its food products before the British public that has caused America to have so dominant a position in our markets."

Mr. P. D. Armour Improving.

We are glad to note that the condition of Mr. P. D. Armour, who has been seriously ill at his Chicago home, is improved at this writing, and that he has passed the danger point and is now convalescing. Mr. Armour's cold, which developed into the grip, was contracted while attending the sessions of the army board which investigated the beef charges.

Transport Beef Contracts.

The beef purchased by the Government for the Manitoba cost 81-3 cents per lb. For the transports Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, the former now having reached Gibraltar en route for the Philippines, it was specified that the meat must be first class refrigerated beef weighing from 700 to 800 lbs. per carcass. The prices of the beef supplied to the three ships were: \$8.34 per 100 lbs. for the Grant, and \$8.40 per 100 lbs. for both the Sherman and Sheridan. For hindquarters alone weighing not less than 175 lbs., the prices were respectively \$9.34, \$10.25 and \$10.50.

The Sherman left for the Philippines yesterday with troops, beef, frozen chickens and other supplies. The Sheridan will sail next week.

The famous meat transport and troop ship Manitoba arrived at the port of New York on Wednesday.

Government Prices for Fresh Beef.

The contract prices for fresh beef to be supplied to the Government posts named below for six months from Jan. 1 are as follows:

Fort Columbus, N. Y., \$7.89 per 100 lbs.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y., \$7.89 per 100 lbs.; Fort Hancock, N. J., \$8.39 per 100 lbs.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y., \$8 per 100 lbs.; Fort Slocum, N. Y., \$7.73 per 100 lbs.; Fort Totten, N. Y., \$8.35 per 100 lbs.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., \$7.19 per 100 lbs.; West Point, N. Y., \$8.39 per 100 lbs.

This fresh beef supplied at these prices is subject to inspection on delivery and to be delivered as required.

FOWLER BROTHERS (LIMITED).

The annual meeting of the shareholders of Fowler Brothers (Limited) was held recently at Liverpool, England, Sir Edward Lawrence, chairman, presiding. The report to Oct. 31 stated that, after allowing for all expenses, the net profit amounted to £29,415 8s. 4d., out of which the half year's dividend (less income tax) on the preference shares to April 30 was paid in May last. The directors now recommended the payment of the preference dividend (less income tax) for the half year ending Oct. 31, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and also a dividend of 3 per cent. (less income tax) for the year on the ordinary shares. After deducting these sums, there remained a balance of £1,215 8s. 4d., which has been carried to the credit of reserve account, making a total in reserve £24,885 5s. 9d. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he would have been glad if the accounts had been more satisfactory, but when they looked at what had been passing in the commercial world in America, and what other concerns had been doing, they would come to the conclusion that there was no great cause for complaint at the result of the year's operations. Very few of the American companies had been able to pay a dividend last year. The directors, it was true, were offering a reduction in dividend as compared with last year. They trusted that next year there would be a general improvement, and he was glad to state that a recent cablegram from Mr. Anderson Fowler, in New York, stated that all the departments were working profitably.

IS BORACIC ACID DEADLY?

II.

M. de Cyon, the famous French chemist, made exhaustive experiments with boracic acids and meats. He added this acid to fresh food in doses up to 12 grammes per day, which is ten times as much as is used in Jourdes' process for preserving foods. He first experimented with dogs, and they all fattened. His final conclusions were incorporated in the "Annales d'Hygiene publique et de Medecine legale of the Academy of Science." He says:

"1. Borax added to meat up to 12 grammes daily may be used for food purposes without causing the least disturbance in the general nutrition. 2. Borax, substituted for common salt, increases the faculty of assimilating meat * * * even when the diet is exclusively albuminous."

Pure borax is free from albuminous and plumbic salts, as well as of carbonate of soda. It is this pure borax referred to by M. de Cyon.

Prof. Panum, professor of physiology at Copenhagen, made extensive and exhaustive experiments with meat and boric acid, with the result that he believes in the complete harmlessness of boracic acid, which he also says is not an acid, but a salt. These experiments were conducted to see whether the method of preserving meats and foods by borax, which is so popular with Scandinavians, was injurious to the public health. The Scandinavians are a pretty healthy race at that. In Jourdes' process of preserving meats with borax, the meat is not steeped in a saline solution. Its surface is lightly powdered over with chemically pure borax, from 1 to 2 grammes per kilo being used. "The meat remains in its normal state and retains all of its nutritive value," these scientists say.

After thorough examination and trial tests of boron salts or borax, the Sanitary Council of St. Petersburg, Russia, decided that borax or boracic acid contained nothing injurious to health. This learned body authorized the sale of borax and its acid for commercial and preserving purposes.

Food kept in a solution of 5 per cent. of borax is tolerated perfectly well by the human system.

One would think that such eminent chemists and scientists abroad whose testimony is added to those of our own country, would be sufficient to clear the intelligent mind of its doubts as to the baleful effects of this simple antiseptic.

While the good old lady cries "horror!" in the next minute she washes her ulcerated mouth with a solution of boric acid, and cleanses that of her infant grandchild with the same solution.

The fatalities from carbolic and nitric acids have given people stage fright when the simple word acid is mentioned. Yet no one hesitates to use acetic acid or vinegar, though the stomach can take less of it than of this mild boric salt. Corned beef is delightful, even though it be preserved in a saline fluid, commonly called brine, which the stomach takes readily, and borax or boric acid is no more harmful than this solution of salt.

More than 10,000,000 pounds of cured meats treated with borax are eaten annually in Germany, and over 100,000,000 pounds in England. Boron salt is very soluble. It will not store up. It centers chiefly about the bladder and kidneys. It has no effect upon these if they are healthy, and in certain quantities has a healing effect upon them. Saltpetre scares no one, yet, as a matter of chemical fact, it is a more powerful drug than boric acid and stimulates the kidneys even more than boracic acid.

Dr. Thomas Bond, Senior Surgeon of Westminster Hospital, England, and Prof. Attfield, the eminent chemist who is editor of

the "British Pharmacopoeia," both say that 1 per cent., or even more, of boracic acid is absolutely harmless. That is, 1 pound of boracic acid to 100 pounds of meat.

NOVEL AND DARING EXPERIMENT.

Dr. Bond made a novel and daring experiment with this salt. He kept a child alive for a month in a solution of boracic acid. The patient sat all day in the bath and was only taken out at night. The child took a large amount of the acid into its system.

"If I had used the ordinary solution of carbolic acid," observed the distinguished surgeon when called to settle the question of the evils of boric acid in foods, "it would have poisoned her. If I had used the ordinary surgical strength of carbolic acid, that is, 1 to 40, it would have poisoned the child, whereas saturated in a solution of boracic acid, as much as the child would absorb did no harm; in fact, it did good. I give, internally, 10 grains of boracic acid to adults usually three times a day, sometimes four."

That is more boric acid than a whole quarter of beef would require upon it as an antiseptic, even if such a thing were used for that purpose.

If there is a septic disease, boracic acid prevents any septic action going on. Under its action water, instead of becoming alkaline, decomposed and stinking, remains pure.

Boric acid does not reduce the temperature. "I would rather go on with 10 grains of boric acid continued," remarked Dr. Bond in the important food case referred to, "than with 10 grains of nitrate of potash continued."

His purpose in taking a well known substance like saltpetre is to minimize the evil.

The court put this question point blank to Dr. Bond: "Which would you say was the healthier, a ham cured with boracic acid or one of the strong salty hams?"

A.—Oh, I should say boric acid would be much more easily digested.

Q.—Hams treated with boracic acid, doctor?

A.—Yes, I think so, sir.

Q.—When you have 6 per cent. of boric acid in ham is that injurious?

A.—I think not.

The witness then went on to say:

"I give boric acid for decomposed food (eructation) in the stomach. It is good for that. Boric acid is antiseptic."

Mr. Ricker's Contract.

Mr. Wentworth G. Ricker, of 19 Montrose street, Rochester, N. Y., the extensive builder of cold storage and refrigerator rooms, dealer in overhead tracking, elevators, etc., has secured the contract for the erection of the ice house, refrigerator and slaughter house for S. Walker & Co., successors to James Bygraves. The plant will be located in Rochester, on the New York Central Railroad just at the east side of the city. The dimensions are as follows: Size of building, 40x80 feet; barn, 24x36 feet; building to be divided as follows: Ice house, 30x40 feet; refrigerator room, 22x30 feet; chill room for fresh kill, 10x22 feet; slaughterhouse, 28x40 feet, with cellar, sewer and water. The cost of the plant will be \$4,500. It will be a first class, modern affair in every way, and doubtless in the execution of the contract, Mr. Ricker will maintain his known and well earned reputation as an honorable and skillful workman.

Change of Firm.

Mr. Leon Heymans has succeeded (from Jan. 1, 1899) the firm of Edward Heymans & Sons, the large commission merchants of Paris, France. Mr. Heymans, who has for many years successfully conducted this business, will doubtless at the head of the firm enjoy the same confidence and success as heretofore.

CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

Official figures at the stock yards for January give receipts at 191,564 cattle, 7,030 calves, 784,513 hogs and 354,140 sheep; shipments, 54,061 tackle, 623 calves, 79,404 hogs and 33,123 sheep. Compared with January, 1898, these figures indicate a decrease of 22,423 cattle but an increase of 27,258 hogs and 34,341 sheep, while shipments show a big shrinkage all along the line.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week are falling off quite largely compared with previous week, possibly influenced to some extent by the very severe weather throughout the whole cattle feeding country. There has been no marked change in pulse of the trade except such as may be indicated in the following review of the trade for the past month:

The movement of cattle toward market for the first month of the new year has exceeded that of December by 18,000, but has fallen off over 20,000 compared with January last year and is slightly in excess of first month of 1897. While the number coming into market has not been far from normal it is notable that there appears to be quite marked shrinkage in the number going out on shipping account, the figures being nearly 20,000 less than in January of last year and 10,000 less than in same month in 1897. The export and stocker and feeder trade both being of smaller volume than for corresponding months in former years.

The market for fat cattle has had a generally strong tendency, thoroughly ripe, choice qualified beefs have made the highest prices of several years for January and all passably good beef cattle have been selling unusually high for the season, a fact that may account for curtailed export operations. The top price made for car lots of fat steers, during the month was \$6.30, a figure that has not been reached in first month of a year for a period of more than ten years; the bulk of beef cattle from medium up have been selling at \$4.75 up to \$5.90 with close of the month on high point and fully 40 to 50 cents higher than low point of December. The market for beef cattle has, as a rule, been closely in line with the position taken in these reviews, but indications now are that it is time to call a halt on prediction of generally higher prices; prime qualified beefs are evidently scarce in the country and prices will be apt to remain about stationary, may perhaps go higher, but during all these months that so much has been said about "warmed-up" cattle these same cattle have been taking on fat and we are now close into a time of year when they will

be coming into market rolling fat and you will be apt to see buyers drawing lines of distinction between "medium" and "good" more closely which is apt to result in a spread in range of prices. However, this is a hazardous time for prophecy and there is difference of opinion among the talent in the trade; but one thing is sure, and that is that beef cattle are relatively higher than either hogs or sheep and if cattle are to go higher still there must as certainly be a strong upward movement in prices for pork and mutton animals or a large fraction of consumers will switch from beef to the other meats.

In the stocker and feeder trade there has been a strong upward movement in prices and compared with the first days of the new year there has been an advance of fully 40 to 50 cents, with a tendency to increase in the demand from the country, advance has been most notable on feeder grades, but stockers of any quality show marked advance and the strength has been specially noted on stock heifers.

In the butcher line prices were high at the beginning of the month, held a firm edge most of the time, but with increasing supplies of fed Texas stock and rather bigger percentage of native cow stock the closing weeks of the month witnessed a down turn of fully 15 to 25 cents; the last few days, however, have brought a firm turn again. Calves hold firm and are selling about same as at first of the month.

HOGS.—Arrivals of hogs have been somewhat lighter than for the previous week. The market took a little spurt on opening day of the week and a liberal proportion of prime hogs sold at \$4, but there was a gradual settling off from this until middle of the week found the market at a 3.70@3.85 basis for bulk on offer. The hog situation is pretty well indicated in following monthly review:

While the January supply of hogs has not been up to the expectation as voiced among the trade in latter days of December, the total in number is ahead of figures for the corresponding month in either of the two preceding years by 25,000 to 30,000; and, while the number arriving shows an increase, the Eastern shipping operatives show a heavy shrinkage compared with first month of both preceding years, thus showing an increased business by the local packers.

In general the market has carried a strong undertone, and while advance has come slowly the close of the month finds the range of prices 15 to 20 cents higher than opening days and at the highest mark reached in several months, with the outlook rather favorable than otherwise to a continued strong trend in values. Belief is now gaining ground that the country either has not a plentiful supply of matured hogs or is not disposed to sell, the condition of daily arrivals favoring the first proposition, and the strength market tone is expected to continue during the re-

mainder of winter and early spring months and culminate late in the spring in scarcity of mature hogs and a big advance in prices. Advanced prices of corn are also set up as having a tendency to force immature hogs to market now and help along in the schedule spring boom in prices.

The provision market has been almost at a standstill for the past few days, not following fluctuations in the cereals, but the packers continue to be good buyers even on the advances and this is considered one of the good evidences of trade condition being all right.

It should be noted by the country trade that while light weight pigs sell well the regulation light hogs, 160 to 190 lb, have been coming into disfavor, bacon people are not buying to any extent of these weights as they usually do, and there is a tendency to spread in range between these and weights of 210 lbs. and upward.

SHEEP.—Sheep supplies were moderate this week and good sheep have been selling stronger; lambs were also a trifle strong early in the week, but settled back on the liberal run of Wednesday.

There has been an unusual rush of sheep and lambs to market and the market has been an unsatisfactory one to feeders. Prices are away lower than at this time last year and, so far as lambs are concerned there does not appear to be much show for substantial improvement in the near future as feed lots are full and owners seem determined to force their holdings to market as fast as possible. In the line of matured sheep, however, there is a slight tendency to improvement, and while lambs are around 25 cents lower than on opening days of January there has been an appreciation of 20 to 35 cents in prices of sheep with the heavy weight of prime quality finding much better outlet than at the close of December.

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

The hogs marketed here last week averaged 231 lb, against 230 lb the previous two weeks, 233 lb a month ago, 231 lb a year ago, and 241 lb two years ago.

During last week 5,966 cars of live stock were received here, and 1,201 cars were shipped out. The receipts for the preceding week were 5,291 cars, and for the corresponding week last year, 5,646 cars.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 15,521; hogs, 19,489; sheep, 9,262, against 11,488 cattle, 11,786 hogs, 9,481 sheep the previous week; 18,295 cattle, 34,437 hogs, 15,884 sheep the corresponding week of 1898, and 14,738 cattle, 34,270 hogs, 10,168 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Last week the Chicago Stock Yards received 25,500 more hogs than the corresponding week last year, while Kansas City had

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CLING-SURFACE MFG. CO., 190-196 VIRGINIA STREET,
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17,400 less. Omaha increased 16,000, and St. Louis, 23,000. Chicago cattle receipts increased a few hundred head; Kansas City decreased 4,300, and St. Louis decreased 3,800.

Receipts of live stock here last week were: Cattle, 52,803; hogs, 192,228; sheep, 78,206, against 44,977 cattle, 173,300 hogs, 89,155 sheep the previous week; 52,557 cattle, 166,773 hogs, 91,490 sheep the corresponding week of 1898, and 42,305 cattle, 157,175 hogs, 64,076 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Hogs packed at Chicago last week, 187,300, against 172,200 the previous week, and 131,300 a year ago. Armour packed 39,500; Anglo-American, 21,000; Boyd & Lunham, 8,300; Chicago, 13,000; Continental, 15,000; Hammond, 6,600; International, 13,800; Lip-ton, 7,600; Morris, 8,000; Swift, 28,000; Viles & Robbins, 17,000, and city packers, 9,500.

Last month's receipts at the Chicago Stock Yards run out about 193,000 cattle, 793,000 hogs and 348,600 sheep, against 213,987 cattle, 757,245 hogs and 319,799 sheep for January, 1898. About 60,000 hogs, received direct by downtown packers, are not included in the 793,000 recorded at the stock yards. Last month's receipts of sheep were the largest on record for January, being over 30,000 larger than a year ago and 75,000 larger than two years ago.

The Illinois Live Stock Commission met at Springfield Jan. 31, in regular quarterly session, with a full board present.

The inspectors at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, reported the cattle inspected for the month of January: Inspected and quarantined, 718; passed in the yards, 524; slaughtered, 194; passed on post-mortem, 151; condemned as unfit for food and ordered tanked, 43. Fourteen cases of tuberculosis were found and the cattle slaughtered during the month.

Chicago Provision Market.

The reaction of the provision market this week means very little. It was superinduced by the expectations of a large increase in stocks, which was fully expected on all sides. No matter how large the increase is it has already been discounted, and would have no effect on the market. Receipts of hogs continue heavy. At the seven Western points arrivals for the week were 466,000 hogs, 464,500 the previous week, and 381,000 last year. Professionals have been taking their profits on all the large bulges, and, as a rule, have found it difficult to get their stuff back to advantage. It is not at all a good market to be short on, but this fact is realized by everybody. The Government report on hog supplies Jan. 1 makes the number in the country 38,655,631, a decrease from the previous year of 1,108,362 hogs. The largest number ever reported was 52,000,000 in 1892. There is a striking decrease in the number of cattle, exclusive of milch cows, there being 27,904,225, or 1,260,972 less than last year. Reduced supplies of cattle and high prices of beef is one of the influences that buyers of hog product have based their operations on. Indications are against the continued marketing of hogs on anything like the recent scale. There were many who thought that the public would not be able to carry the provision market away from the professionals, but for weeks the public has absorbed the futures, and is also buying the cash stuff freely. The export demand is good, and Germany is considering the reduction of the import duties on meats owing to the high prices there. Shipments were large, but despite the increase in stocks there is enough trade coming in all the time to take the surplus. Wall street so far has been the leading buyer of provisions. Interests there, which have taken enormous profits out of securities, have turned to grain and provisions as property which has so far participated but little in the general advance. The signs are that these interests have but started their buying of provisions. As stated above, the big rush of hogs is over, and the Department of Agriculture states that there are only 48,934,000 in the United States. This is the lowest number in fifteen years. May pork is now \$10.42½ per barrel. Taking all of the conditions into consideration pork is worth more than its present value, and is the cheapest commodity in the food line.

CHICAGO RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 28.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January.....	10.45	10.50	10.35	14.35
May.....	10.70	10.75	10.60	10.60
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
January.....	5.97½	6.00	5.92½	5.95
May.....	6.12½	6.12½	6.05	6.05
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	5.27½	5.32½	5.25	5.25
May.....	5.37½	5.37½	5.37½	5.37½

MONDAY, JAN. 30.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January.....	10.42½	10.47½	10.50	10.27½
May.....	10.65	10.67½	10.50	10.52½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
January.....	5.77½	5.97½	5.87½	5.70
May.....	5.97½	5.97½	5.87½	5.90
July.....	6.10	6.10	6.00	6.00
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	5.12½	5.30	5.20	5.05
May.....	5.30	5.30	5.20	5.22½
July.....	5.37½	5.37½	5.37½	5.37½

TUESDAY, JAN. 31.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January.....	10.20	10.47½	10.35	10.10
May.....	10.40	10.47½	10.35	10.35
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
January.....	5.65	5.87½	5.80	5.60
May.....	5.85	5.87½	5.80	5.80
July.....	6.00	6.00	5.92½	5.92½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	5.12½	5.17½	5.12½	5.00
May.....	5.15	5.17½	5.12½	5.12½
July.....	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May.....	10.37½	10.42½	10.27½	10.42½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May.....	5.80	5.82½	5.77½	5.82½
July.....	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.95
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	5.12½	5.17½	5.12½	5.17½
July.....	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.27½

THURSDAY, FEB. 2.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May.....	10.45	10.55	10.40	10.42½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May.....	5.85	5.90	5.82½	5.85
July.....	6.00	6.02½	5.95	5.97½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	5.17½	5.22½	5.15	5.17½
July.....	5.32½	5.32½	5.27½	5.27½

FRIDAY, FEB. 3.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May.....	10.40	10.40	10.15	10.20
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May.....	5.85	5.85	5.72½	5.72½
July.....	5.95	5.95	5.85	5.85
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	5.15	5.17½	5.07½	5.10
July.....	5.25	5.25	5.22½	5.22½

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KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

Receipts past week, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	32,031	73,711	16,235
Same week, 1898.	36,512	90,037	17,171
Same week, 1897.	34,018	67,449	19,419
Same week, 1896.	22,550	49,528	14,523
Chicago	52,500	189,100	77,300
Omaha	10,900	46,000	24,700
St. Louis	12,800	55,200	7,100
St. Joseph	3,200	26,600	1,100
Kansas City	32,000	73,700	16,300
Total	114,400	390,600	126,500
Previous week	107,600	376,900	135,100
Same week, 1898.	119,300	322,500	139,300
Same week, 1897.	98,800	281,800	102,200

Kansas City packer's slaughter:

Armour Packing Co.	5,309	29,183	6,051
Swift and Co.	5,025	18,309	4,738
Schwarzschild & S. Co.	5,201	3,113	1,432
Jacob Dold Pack. Co.	686	6,232	277
Geo. Fowler, Son & Co.	79	12,060	...
Butchers	251	361	59

Total	16,551	69,258	12,557
Previous week	18,598	72,683	11,516
Same week, 1898.	20,324	87,580	14,231

CATTLE.—On Thursday of last week some cattle were sold at higher prices than any for several months past. Some 1,302-lb average cattle sold as high as \$5.80. On that day, however, some of the plain, heavy grades of cattle were neglected and hard to sell, say at a reduction from 10¢ to 15¢. Cows were also in good demand and sold readily; some 1,620-lb average sold as high as \$4; a bunch of fancy heifers of 1,100-lb average sold as high as \$6, but the general run of prices, to be sure, did not touch this figure.

The highest prices otherwise were for a bunch of 12 of 1,052-lb average at \$4.50, but outs. Bulls of 1,170-lb average sold as high as the sales of the week at \$4 were very numerous \$4.10, but the range of prices for the week, say \$3.25 to \$4. On Friday the outside shippers abated the demand and the prices may be called 10¢ lower on pretty nearly all grades, and on the cheaper grades even 15¢ decline. Texas steers from the ranges of 1,084-lb average sold as high as \$4.55. Western steers of 1,345-lb average sold at \$5.15; a bunch of 136 of 1,242-lb average sold at \$5.05; a special bunch of cows of 932-lb average sold at \$3.90, but \$3 to \$3.25 the general price for Western cows. Western bulls of 1,220-lb average sold at \$2.30; a bunch of Colorados of 1,469-lb average sold as high as \$5.40; some Montana steers of 1,257-lb average sold at \$4.90. Straight Texas steers, in no large supply, brought very fair prices. A bunch of 1,066-lb average sold at \$4.50. Cows of 759-lb average sold at \$3. Some bulls of 1,285-lb average sold as high as \$3.40; 134 cars of fat cattle were shipped to the Eastern markets, against 173 for the previous week and 137 for the same week one year ago. The outside purchasers were headed by Schwarzschild 1,207 head, then came Cudahy with 1,008 head, Ackerman 651 head, Armour 627 head, Eastman 450 head, Krauss 186, Hammond 310, United Dressed Beef Co. 92, and other scattering purchasers. For the past week the stocker and feeder market was very active, some at good prices; in fact, some of

the highest prices ruling for some time were paid. Shipments to the country of stockers and feeders 260 cars, or 8,717 head of cattle, against 321 cars or 11,239 head for corresponding week one year ago. The shortage in the receipts of stockers and feeders in some measure accounts for the shortage in Kansas City so far this year in comparison with same time one year ago. In fact, the shortage of the 47,000 head in the five leading markets can be readily accounted for by the easy money markets, and owing to the disastrous prices paid for stockers and feeders several weeks ago; it has made the shipper of such cattle cautious, as the cattle are too scarce to be sacrificed in the manner in which they were then sold. The governmental reports also show a shortage of pretty near 1,250,000 in one year. The seeming shortage all around have made the cattlemen in the convention held in Denver a week ago very sanguine as to the future outlook, and the Northwestern ranchmen were very much disappointed in the firm attitude assumed by the Texas breeders—the result, very few cattle changed hands, as the Western ranchmen, though they are very short of cattle, could not see their way in paying the prices so firmly insisted upon by their Texas brothers. The Southern breeders seemed to have the whip in hand, and they are determined to wave it in the best possible manner. The receipts of the present week are somewhat small. On Monday 5,154, Tuesday 6,514, Wednesday 9,130. On Monday no fancy cattle offered, and on the plain cattle the purchasers were inclined to bear down rather heavily. The following days, however, a better feeling and most all lines, except the very plain cattle, fully recovered what they had lost. On Monday some 1,511-lb average cattle sold at \$5.70. Some cows of 1,310-lb average sold at \$4.10. Quite a number of heifers again selling over the \$4 mark; a bunch of 640-lb average selling at \$4.25. Bulls a little easier, say by 10¢, yet some 1,380-lb average sold as high as \$4.10. A bunch of 115 Western steers of 1,220-lb average as high as \$5.05. Some Western cows of 963-lb average at \$3.30. Some 1,281-lb average Colorado steers at \$5.15. Texas Southern cattle are only in fair supply and in good demand; some 1,313-lb average selling at \$4.85. A bunch of 115 of 1,230-lb average at \$4.80. A bunch of 208 of 1,020-lb average at \$4.20. Heifers of 1,010-lb average at \$3.75. Cows of 891-lb average at \$3.25. Bulls of 1,318-lb average at \$3.20. So that at present writing, all along the line, including stockers and feeders, prices are held very steadily.

HOGS.—The market on last Thursday opened strong, the top price for the day \$3.77½, bulk \$3.50 to \$3.65, pigs in good demand at \$3.20 to \$3.25, and light hogs \$3.60 the top, \$3.45 to \$3.52½ for the bulk. Friday's market opened still stronger, with an advance of pretty nearly 10¢, but after 1 o'clock there was a sharp decline, so that the entire advance was lost; the top for the day selling at \$3.82½, the bulk \$3.60 to \$3.65, light hogs \$3.67½ the top, bulk \$3.50 to \$3.60. On early Saturday the market opened very strong, but later a general slump of something like 10¢. The tops, however, for the day stood \$3.90, bulk \$3.65 to \$3.80, pigs \$3.20 to \$3.30, light hogs \$3.70 tops, \$3.55 to \$3.60 the bulk. The outside shippers only purchased 3,675 head, against 5,488 for the previous week and 1,312 one year ago. Omaha received 14 cars, St. Louis 3, Wichita and Chicago 2 each, and Monterey, Mexico, one car. The arrivals this week so far, Monday 5,501, Tuesday 7,183, Wednesday 19,100. The quality of the hogs Monday was looked on as not very good, no toppy, heavy hogs for sale, but plenty of the plain pattern. The market opened, say some 5¢ higher than on past week, towards the end of the day quieted down, tops standing \$3.85 with bulk \$3.70 to \$3.80, light hogs \$3.55 to \$3.70, pigs \$3.15 to \$3.25. On Tuesday the large run in Chicago had a marked effect on Western markets; the quality as a rule was pretty fair, so that while the tops stood \$3.85, the quality of the hogs selling at this price a great deal better than that of Monday; the bulk stood \$3.60 to \$3.72½. Wednesday opened with rather a cheaper feeling on the packers' part, as they wanted lower prices, and the decline may be called 5¢; the tops going \$3.80, still the bulk ranged from \$3.55 to \$3.70, pigs ranging from \$3.10 to \$3.20, light hogs from \$3.50 to \$3.60.

SHEEP.—The past week closed with sheep at pretty fair prices. Among the sales, a bunch of 96 native lambs, 72-lb average, \$5; a bunch of 251 Western lambs of 69-lb average at \$4.80; a bunch of 149 Colorados of 71-lb average at \$4.85; a bunch of Colorado yearlings of 69-lb average at \$4.15; a bunch of 449 Colorado feeders of 85-lb average sold at \$3.50. Receipts this week so far, Monday 3,775, Tuesday 1,422, Wednesday 3,120. The market at present writing may be called very strong. Among the sales, 225 Colorados of 72-lb average at \$5, a bunch of 535 New Mexican lambs of 74-lb average at \$5, a bunch of 228 New Mexican sheep of 101-lb average at \$4.10, a bunch of 225 fed Texas of 107-lb average at \$3.92½, a bunch of 235 Navajo sheep of 84-lb average at \$3.60.

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INCORPORATED 1891.

PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* The Savannah (N. Y.) Creamery Company has expended \$500 in repairs and new machinery, an ice house and cooling room.

* A bill has been introduced in the Kansas Legislature permitting the manufacture of oleomargarine, but prohibiting its sale in that State.

* Permit has been granted to John Hoffman to erect a three-story brick sausage factory costing \$4,500 at Baysmiller and Clearwater streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

* Extensive improvements are going on at the Jacob Dold packing plant, Wichita, Kan., in mechanical repairs and artistic decorations about the offices and receiving rooms.

* It is reported that Mr. David J. Wallace, as the agent of an English syndicate, is in the near future to assume control of the arrangements for starting the Whittaker packing plant at Wichita, Kan.

* At one of the sessions of the National Buttermakers' Convention at Sioux Falls, S. D., W. S. Moore, of Chicago, stated that during December last the output of colored oleomargarine in Chicago was greater than the entire butter production of Iowa.

* Charles Huston, a cattle dealer of Orange, N. J., aged 78 years, died suddenly at the Bull's Head, Harrison, N. J., where he had gone to make purchases. Upon examination the County Physician concluded that Mr. Huston's death was caused by apoplexy.

* The new pork packing plant at Knoxville, Tenn., which will be ready for operation in a short time, has closed a contract with Fraus Roovers, of Rotterdam, Holland, as the company's European agent, the purpose being to cure most of the meat for export trade.

* The Alleghany Canning Company, of Alleghany, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital of \$13,000. The directors are Frederick Smith, James McAuliffe, Wm. Keim, Thomas McMahon, John Miller, Sidney R. Brooks and William Bueher, all of Alleghany.

* The Maddocks Packing Company has been organized at Portland, Ore., for the purpose of canning fish and other food products. The capital of the company is \$25,000. Its officers are James W. Hill, president, Boston, Mass.; Luther Maddocks, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

* Mr. E. C. Moore, one of the largest dairymen of the City of Mexico, has organized at Chicago, Ill., a stock company with capital of \$25,000 for the breeding and exporting of thoroughbred cattle into Mexico. It is said that Mr. Moore realized last year from 3,000 milk cows 65,000 lb of butter.

* According to a recent report of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Indiana, it is stated "900,000 hogs, valued at \$5,000,000, died in that State in the year 1898 alone from cholera. The Experiment Station, it is added, has used 4,000 pounds of "guaranteed cholera cures" during the past two years, without finding a practical remedy.—Cleveland (Ohio) News and Herald.

* The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has a practically clear field within a radius of 500 miles from Chicago, and the big firms of Chicago pay heavy tolls for its service. It is said that Armour & Co. pay annually \$180,000, Nelson Morris \$175,000 and Swift and Company \$150,000 for their long distance telephone communications. It is said the packers seriously contemplate putting up their own wires.

* An important measure has been introduced in the New York Senate which is designed to prevent the introduction of tuberculosis into cattle herds in that State. The bill provides that all bovine animals imported into the State, except fat cattle for immediate slaughter, must be accompanied by the certificate of an approved veterinarian, stating

marks for the identification of the individual animals, and giving the temperature records of a tuberculin test made in the course of the thirty days immediately preceding the importation. The State official in charge of tuberculosis in cattle shall furnish a written permit for the importation of such cattle when he shall have assured himself that the certificate applies to the cattle in question, and that it has been furnished by a veterinarian of approved experience in the use of the tuberculin test. Transportation companies are prohibited from receiving store cattle in any other State for transportation to a destination in this State, unless the above provisions are complied with. If store cattle are brought into this State in violation of these provisions such animals shall be subjected to the tuberculin test, and those found diseased shall be slaughtered and no indemnity will be paid the owner by the State.

THE NATIONAL LIVE STOCK CONVENTION.

The last great national live stock convention of the 19th century, which was held at the Tabor Grand Opera House, Denver, Col., from Jan. 24 to 27 inclusive, has taken its place in history as the fourth great meeting of this character since the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson as President of the United States in 1801. Then the industry was confined to the States east of the Territory of Ohio. To-day the business is prospering in every county of the nation and represents 50,000,000 head of cattle, 40,000,000 of sheep, 50,000,000 of swine and 18,000,000 horses and mules valued at \$2,100,000,000. Representatives of this vast wealth made up the personnel of the January gathering.

The association has now a membership of several thousand, representing more than 8,000,000 head of stock worth in the neighborhood of \$200,000,000, and is powerful enough to command the respect of every legislative body in the Union, and under wise and judicious management may become one of the most powerful associations in America.

An excellent opportunity was given to study the breeds of cattle that thrive best in different communities. There were Shorthorns, longhorns and muleys, white faces, Polled An-

gus, Durhams and just plain ordinary range cattle. Nearly all the breeds of cattle that can be found on the range or in the Southern States and Territories were represented in the show. They were of all ages from a small calf to a 17-year-old steer, and each class had its admirers.

President John W. Springer made a most interesting address in which he gave a resume of the great live stock industry. In closing he said:

"The close of the nineteenth century witnesses the union of the live stock interests of the United States. Local efforts and branch influences have at last agreed to enroll under one great, powerful and effective organization."

Among those present were:

Theodore L. Schurmeier, president of the American Feeders' and Breeders' Association; Hon. John M. Hart, vice-president of the National Stock Growers' Association; Mortimer Levering, of Indiana; C. M. Hampson, chairman of the Entertainment Committee; George W. Ballentine, Joseph L. Harris, general agent of the Chicago Stockyards; F. J. Berry, of Chicago; J. M. Kuykendall, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Stock Growers' Convention; George L. Goulding, Dr. Victor A. Norgaard, of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and A. P. Bush, president of the Cattle Raisers' Association, of Texas.

Mr. Sulzberger in the West.

Mr. Ferdinand Sulzberger is in the West in connection with the new improvements and additions to the Kansas City plant of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1899.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Feb. 14, 1899, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. on Feb. 7, 1899. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Feb. 7, 1899," and addressed to COL. C. A. WOODRUFF, A. C. G. S.



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(Written especially for The National Provisioner.)

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(Continued from our issue of Jan. 28.)

No. VIII.

Laying the rabbit aside, let us look at our greatest competitor in another light.

Though Australia is now the largest sheep growing country in the world, that industry is really in its infancy, and, hence its full force is not yet felt in the markets of the world. At present the country is feeding on native wild provender, and is putting its grasses against our hand-fed meats in the European markets. New Zealand is in a different position, but New Zealand is small, and will soon reach her limit. The climate and the grasses of Maoriland are so adapted to the conditions required for meat producing that the meats of that country fed on wild foods are not equalled by even the stall fed meats of any other country in the world. But, as I have said, there is a limit to New Zealand's juicy mutton and its luscious beef, which have long since won a name and a place of their own in the food world. The area of the islands forming New Zealand is only 105,000 square miles. Fully half of this is rugged, volcanic, habitless mountains which are not worth crossing by a railway. It is about 1,200 miles from the coast of Australia.

The 3,200,000 square miles of the Australian continent with only 4,000,000 of people present a new problem when it is understood that every bit of this area is available for agriculture or grazing, and that its arid plains are merely rich dry surfaces above a network of streams and rivers which run beneath the surface in channels and in gushing volumes which would slake the thirst above and turn the vast fertile waste into a tropical Eden, at comparatively a small cost. There are vast areas of the salt-brush tree which fatten a carcass of sweet meat. This scrub forest has a salty leaf which is both food and water for the cattle eating it without producing thirst. It grows in grassless sand, and where there is not a drop of water. No other food fattens cattle so well or quickly. The Nanango country is a large area of this salt bush scrub. With Australia as the largest cattle producing country in the world, as well as the one growing the most sheep; with the markets of the old and those of the new world calling for outside food, and perfecting refrigeration solving the difficulties imposed by distance, the American exporter of flesh and food products will have to meet this new competitor in the market with a superior product handled with rare business tact and diplomacy.

Among the many indications which show that we will have to meet our Antipodean competitor at the market gates of many countries is the fact that the Australasian refrigerated ship now calls at almost every foreign port where our own provisions at present go. During the recent military engagements in the Philippines, and even now, our meat supplies come mostly from Australia. May we not infer that the island continent will naturally hold and develop this meat market. Only one firm in America sent fresh meat to our troops at Manila.

*This series of articles was begun in our issue of Dec. 3.

Recently I invoiced myself in cog. with a carcass of refrigerated or frozen meat and followed it almost to the mouth of the consumer. Its voyage from the South Pacific to the North Atlantic gave me much insight into the present state of the refrigerated meat trade in some lands whose markets the American packing concerns are now entering, but in which they are measurably handicapped. This voyage from the Antipodes to England also gave me much food for reflection in regard to refrigeration itself upon the peoples to be served, and upon the food with which it is intended to feed them.

TRADE POSSIBILITIES IN DENMARK.

Consul Halstead, of Birmingham, writes to the State Department, Jan. 10, enclosing a card addressed to the editor of the London "Daily Mail," drawing attention to trade possibilities in Denmark, and which the Consul thinks should receive the attention of American exporters. Printed on the card referred to under the heading of "Ten Millions a Year," is the following:

"If English merchants make an effort, they can secure a market worth £10,000,000 a year.

"This is the present value of Danish imports from Germany, and the bulk of this business is to be had by England for the taking.

"The recent expulsion of unoffending Danish subjects from Schleswig-Holstein has so stirred the patriotism of the Danes that, rather than buy anything German, they are gladly paying more for the goods of other countries.

"Merchants and shopkeepers here are anxious and willing to do business with English firms, but complain that the latter are not ready to meet them halfway by adapting themselves to Danish requirements. This is the old, old story of blind conservatism.

"The present chance is one that comes once in a generation. British merchants have but to seize it boldly, and the victory is theirs. But they must strike while the iron is hot."

INCREASE IN BRAZILIAN TARIFF.

Consul General Seeger, of Rio de Janeiro, writing to the State Department Dec. 24, 1898, says:

The Congress of the United States of Brazil has promulgated a law ordaining that on and after Jan. 1, 1899, 10 per cent. of the duties on goods imported into Brazil shall be paid in gold, which, at the present rate of exchange, is equivalent to an increase of the tariff rates of 23 per cent.

The Brazilian tariff will soon undergo its annual revision, which, according to the experience of the last eight years, means an increase in duties on all merchandise which may be made to yield more revenue.

THE TRADE OF PORTO RICO.

The new Porto Rican tariff, becoming effective Feb. 1, places all countries on the same basis regarding importations. It is estimated that Porto Rico offers an annual market for \$15,000,000 worth of goods, which will doubtless be increased as the condition of the people improves and the marts of trade are developed. The imports into Porto Rico were during 1890 from the United States \$2,297,-



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Fig. B-8.



Fig. D-16.

538, and those of 1898 \$1,505,946. The producing, manufacturing and business centers of the United States are, of course, much nearer to Porto Rico than those of any other part of the world; and the people of that island, by reason of their new relationship, are more than ever disposed to cultivate this market in their purchases as well as in their sales.

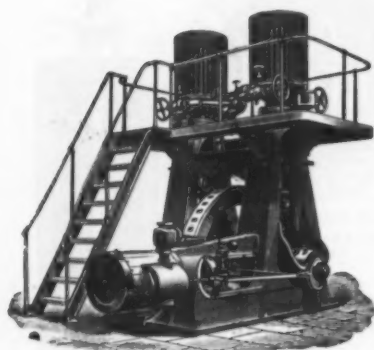
SHEEP STATISTICS.

Complete statistics of the number of sheep in the United States at the beginning of the new year have been compiled by the Statistical Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, which shows that number to be 39,114,453. The most notable increases in the number of sheep during 1898 were in New Mexico, where the number advanced from 2,844,265 to 3,128,692; Utah, from 1,978,457 to 2,116,949, and Idaho, from 1,651,343 to 2,311,880. The whole increase for the United States is a trifle less than 1,500,000. The value of the flocks throughout the country in 1898 was \$92,721,133.

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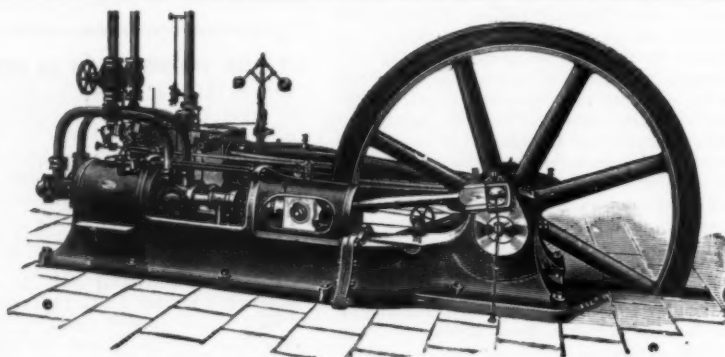
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plants in prospect or in process of erection.

WANT AND FOR SALE ADS can be found on Page 42.

Ice and Refrigeration

—An ice factory will be erected at Morganfield, Ky.

—Capt. T. R. Morse and others will erect an ice factory at New Iberia, La.

—Extensive improvements are being made to the brewery of John Berger at Baltimore, Md.

—The Perry Creamery, at Batavia, N. Y., is to add a cold storage plant to its establishment.

—Wm. Flag, Henry Sheldon and Chas. Simmons, of Springfield, are assisting in the construction of a large creamery at Dutch Corners, N. Y.

—Plans for the proposed ice and cold storage plant of the Carthage Ice and Cold Storage Co. at Carthage, Mo., by Rumleli & Widemann, of St. Louis.

—Plans have been prepared for the erection of a large brewery at Howard and Cross streets, Baltimore, Md., for Christopher Heinrich, of Washington, D. C.

—Dr. D. R. Hoffman can be addressed regarding information about the work to be commenced on the plant of the Distilled Water Ice Co. at Baltimore, Md.

—The frame part of the North Brewing Company, at Anderson, Ind., has been destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at \$50,000; partly covered by insurance.

—The Saco and Biddeford Ice Co., of Saco, Me., has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000. The incorporators are Albert McKeen, M. A. McKeen and T. W. Young.

—Lawlor & Cavanaugh will at once erect another large cold storage building in connection with their present cold storage plant in Troy, N. Y. The present plant has two ice machines.

—Ground has been broken for the W. H. Carpenter & Co. cold storage plant at Hudson, Wis. The capital stock is \$20,000, and the citizens raised a bonus of \$12,000 for the enterprise.

—The American Isotherme Company, of New York City, has been incorporated to operate refrigerator or heating appliances for preservation of meats, etc., while in transit or storage. The chief director is James W. Brooks, 70 South street, New York City.

—An ordinance permitting the Cincinnati, Ohio, Delivery, Power and Refrigerating Co. to lay conduits and tubes along Sixth street and Central avenue, in that city, for the purpose of delivering packages and compressed air to consumers, was passed by the Board of City Affairs.

—The Danville (Ill.) Artificial Ice & Storage Co., to do business in that city, having acquired the plant of the Distilled Water Ice Co., of Stony Creek, will begin the building

of a large ice and cold storage plant on that ground with a capacity of 40 tons daily. The equipment is to be of the latest pattern, and it is expected to have the plant in full operation by March 1 next.

—It is announced that the Independent Ice Co., of Baltimore, Md., are to begin the manufacture of ice early in the present month. The plant is equipped with two 60-ton refrigerating machines, and the daily output will be 75 tons. The company is capitalized for \$100,000. The incorporators are William H. Green, Elmer M. Beard, James M. and Samuel R. Seitz and Henry J. Gettemuller.

MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN ICE EXCHANGE.

As has already been noted in this journal, the tenth annual meeting of the Southern Ice Exchange will be held in Chattanooga, Tenn., on Feb. 8, 9 and 10. There are expected to attend about 200 members of the Exchange, with their respective wives and daughters. The committees in charge of the convention are as follows.

Executive Committee—Charles W. Rief, Frank Retteg, M. H. Ward, F. L. Riggs.

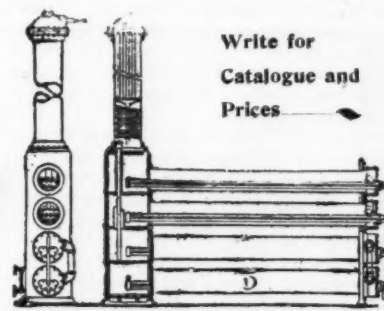
Reception Committee—Frank Retteg, Mr. Brockhouse, Geo. Rief, F. L. Riggs, M. H. Whitson, Chas. McNulty, Chas. W. Biese and Robert Richards.

The Southern Ice Exchange was organized in Chattanooga about ten years ago, and it embraces nearly all the manufacturers of ice south of the Ohio River, and also the manufacturers of ice making machinery and ice makers' supplies in all the principal cities in the North and West.

The Chattanooga Brewing Company, Big



THE BEST
Ice-Making and Refrigerating MACHINE BUILT.
It is the Simplest, Most Economical, Most Durable of them All.



GENERATOR—Pat. Jan. 24, 1888, and Sept. 23, 1890.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

REASONS WHY

P & B INSULATING PAPERS

They are the most Durable in the market.
They are thoroughly air tight, moisture proof and odorless.
They contain no tar and have no odor.

The P & B Papers for insulating purposes in cold storage and packinghouses, are more extensively used than any other papers made, entirely on account of their merit.

P & B PAINTS

A PERFECT COATING FOR PIPES, COILS, CONDENSERS, VATS, ETC.

The P & B PAPERS and the P & B PAINTS are entirely acid and alkali proof. They are also unaffected by extremes in temperature.

ARE THE BEST.



THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY,
Manufacturers of P & B Products.
81 & 83 John St., N. Y.
Chicago Office, 189 Fifth Ave.

Write us for Samples and full particulars.

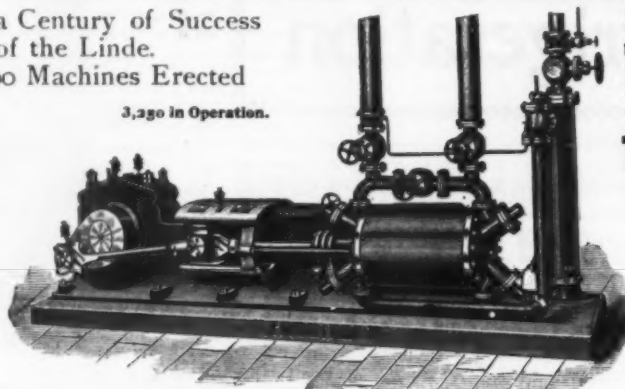
THE LINDE ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINE.

A Quarter of a Century of Success
Is the Record of the Linde.
More than 2,000 Machines Erected
Since 1890.

3,250 in Operation.

Correspondence
Solicited.

Testimonials
Furnished.



More Efficient, More Economical
than Dry Gas Machines.
In use wherever Refrigerating
Machinery is Known.

THE FRED. W. WOLF CO.,
139 Rees Street, Foot of Dayton,
CHICAGO, ILL.

CRANE CO., NEW YORK CITY,
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KANSAS CITY, MO.

John B. Adt, Baltimore, Md.
F. P. Maddox, Fort Worth, Texas.
E. E. Eagan, 40 W. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.
Meese & Gottfried Co., 167 Fremont St., San
Francisco, Cal.
Leonard C. Schmidt, 209 E. 94th St., N. Y. City.

ARCTIC FREEZING CO.,
Cold Storage and Freezing
119, 120 & 121 WEST ST.,
NEW YORK.

Telephone 1053 CORTLANDT.

BOOTHMAN & ROBINSON, Proprietors.

Spring Ice Company, Chattanooga Cold Storage Company and Lookout Ice Company are arranging the social programme for the entertainment of the visitors, and it promises to be second to none ever given by the Exchange during its meetings.

On the morning of Feb. 8, the Exchange will hold its business meeting in the Auditorium. In the afternoon, the members and ladies will be driven from the Southern Hotel to the National Cemetery, Orchard Knob, Missionary Ridge and Chickamauga Park.

On Feb. 9, a business meeting will be held in the morning, continuing probably in the afternoon. In the evening a musical concert will be given in the Auditorium in honor of the visitors, to which the citizens of Chattanooga will be invited.

On Feb. 10, a business meeting will be held in the morning. In the afternoon, the members and ladies will take a trip on special electric cars to incline No. 1, then to the mountain. They will go to the Point Hotel, where the Chattanooga Brewing Co. will serve refreshments to the party. In the evening the annual banquet will be tendered the members at the Southern Hotel. A fine musical concert, to be given in the Auditorium, has been arranged by Prof. R. L. Teichfuss. He has prepared a charming programme.

The officers of the Southern Ice Exchange are:

President, L. C. Riggs, Chattanooga; vice-president, J. M. Wilzin, Greenville, Miss.; secretary and treasurer, W. E. Worth, Wilmington, N. C.; executive committee, W. R. Rush-ton, chairman, Birmingham, Ala.; Basil S. T. Dobree, Pulaski, Tenn.; Wm. E. Worth, Wilmington, N. C.; C. D. Wingfield, Richmond, Va.; B. L. Larned, Natchez, Miss.; W. S. Ware, Jacksonville, Fla.; Morris Benjamin, Atlanta, Ga.; Louis P. Hart, New Orleans, La.; Leon Berton, Helena, Ark.; H. J. Morris, St. Louis, Mo.

Wilson to Succeed Scott.

The President has appointed George W. Wilson, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of West Virginia, to succeed Senator-elect Scott. Mr. Wilson has been serving since 1889 as Department Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and is well known to public men throughout the country.

ATLANTIC REFRIGERATING CO.

NEW YORK OFFICE, WOOL EXCHANGE BLDG.,
WEST BROADWAY, FRED'K A. CLEMONS, AGT.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Manufacturers
of the

**NEW ECONOMICAL
ICE MACHINE**

THE MOST COMPACT,
SIMPLE AND DURABLE
MACHINE ON
THE MARKET TO-DAY.

FOR MARKETS, DAIRIES,
HOTELS, RESTAURANTS,
ETC., ETC.

Cut shows the complete Machine,
Compressors, Condenser, Oil Trap
and Liquid Receiver, all in one
piece of Machinery.



Sizes
from
500
lbs. to
20
Tons.

Send
for our
Descriptive
Catalog.

REVIEW OF BRITISH FROZEN MEAT TRADE FOR 1898.

We are in receipt, from London, England, of W. Weddel & Co.'s review of the frozen meat trade of 1898. That year stands out as one of steady and almost uneventful progress. The total number of frozen sheep and lambs imported into the United Kingdom during 1898 is close on to six and a half millions, thus exceeding the 1897 aggregate by 189,000 carcasses.

The following figures give the arrivals in hundredweights of Australian, New Zealand, River Plate, United States, Canadian and Continental beef into the United Kingdom during the 10 years ending Dec. 31, 1898: Queensland, 518,000; New South Wales and Victoria, 32,000; New Zealand, 130,000; River Plate, 107,000; UNITED STATES, 2,268,

000; Canada, 21,000; Continent, etc., 47,000. Compared with the year previous, these figures show gains all around with the exception of New South Wales and Victoria. The above figures demonstrate in a remarkable manner the vigor of the United States chilled beef export trade, the expansion witnessed during recent years having been but little checked during 1898, despite the dislocations of freight arrangements caused by the war with Spain. The increase shown by last year's Canadian shipments is partly accounted for by the temporary diversion of some United States exports, via Montreal, during May and June, at a time when several large refrigerating steamers were taken out of the regular trade and employed as armed cruisers.

There are now 17 frozen meat stores in London with a capacity of 1,449,000 x 56-lb.

carcasses, and 44 stores in 23 provincial towns, with a capacity of 1,784,000 x 56-lb carcasses. There are others in course of erection. On Jan. 1, 1899, a new schedule of storage rates was expected to come into effect, which would reduce the cost in London by from 10 to 20 per cent.

The report closes by saying that notwithstanding the prospect of some further moderate increase in the arrivals of most kinds of frozen meats during 1899, the lightness of stocks in London and afloat, and the inherent strength of the demand, augur well for the immediate future of the trade.

MR. JOHN MCGHIE.

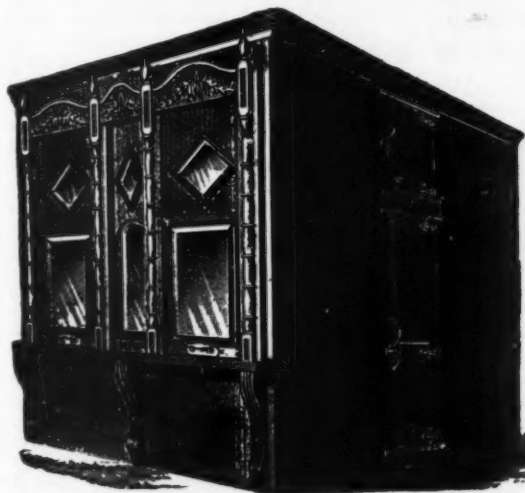
We are informed that Mr. John McGhie, who has been in charge of the advertising department of the General Electric Company, of New York, has accepted a position as Western representative of the "American Machinist," with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio.

The representatives of the daily press and trade journals that have had business with the General Electric Company through its advertising department, have always received the most courteous reception at the hands of Mr. McGhie, and while always standing firmly in the position as representing this firm and protecting their business interests, he has always maintained that degree of fairness which has gained the respect of all who have had dealings with him. Mr. McGhie created the advertising department of the General Electric Company, and by close application during the six years in which he has been in charge, has moulded into form one of the best advertising departments of any concern in this country. Being systematic and coming from a literary family, Mr. McGhie was always on the lookout for a good news item for the public in the interest of the General Electric Company, and his experience with the "Westminster Review" in London stood

him well in hand, as is witnessed by the many finely illustrated articles that have appeared in the press during his administration of this office. We congratulate the "American Machinist" in securing the services of a gentleman so deservedly popular and of such business capabilities as Mr. McGhie, and his many friends will join us in wishing him that success which is the result of honest effort.

* A new button factory is to begin operations at La Salle, N. Y., about March 1 next under the direction of J. B. Shantz & Co. for the production of a full line of ivory, pearl and horn buttons. The firm expect to employ from 100 to 200 hands. The building will be equipped with modern machinery; heat by steam and the power furnished by the Niagara Falls Power Co.

It's Hill's Dry Cold.....



This is one of our many styles of butcher boxes. Not as ornamental as many we have built, but it is a MEAT PRESERVER and an ICE SAVER.

NO MORE SPOILED MEATS or EXORBITANT ICE BILLS.

Our reputation and guarantee back of all our work. That is worth something, isn't it? And they cost no more than the inferior makes. Write for Catalogue.

C. V. HILL & CO.
TRENTON, N. J.

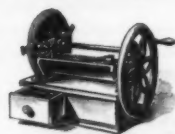
Brooklyn Agent, HENRY G. BULLWINKEL,
226-228 Market Avenue, Wallabout Market.

TRACKING A SPECIALTY.

It will pay you to have our prices on Tracking and Rollers.



Power Meat Chopper



Rotary Smoked Beef Shaver



Meat and Food Chopper

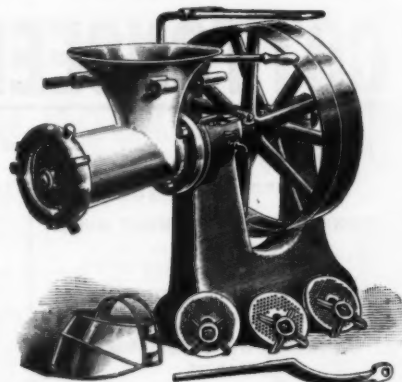


New "Rapid" Coffee and Spice Mill

ENTERPRISE

Power Meat Choppers

REGISTERED



No. 56, \$125.00

No. 76, Steam Jacket, \$275.00

No. 66, \$225.00

Send for our Illustrated Catalogue

The Enterprise Manufacturing Co. of Pa.

Third and Dauphin Streets

Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.



Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press



Smoked Beef Shaver



Meat and Food Chopper



New "Rapid" Coffee and Spice Mill

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations are by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk (tank cars) which are the prices at the mills.

VERY STRONG POSITION, AND HIGHER PRICES — HOME DEMANDS LARGE—EXPORTERS HESITATING.

There is rarely presented a market which is as easily firmly held at higher prices and which admits in its general features as much encouragement for still better figures as the current one. The consumption of the oil over this country is undeniably greater than ever before, even markedly in excess of last year at this time, when the entire production of the oil was about as through this season in extent, and was the largest up to that time produced. The most marked addition to the consumption of the oil this year is exhibited in the soap trade, while based upon three circumstances; first, the oil is by relation with tallow materially cheaper; then again cottonseed oil soaps are in increasing demand all over the country, while their makes are much larger West and South; then again the manufactured goods trading and the general business prosperity of the country is more encouraging at present than in many years. The steady buying of tallow all over the country, the marked increase latterly in its export wants, as well as the desire of the soap makers to take it up close in expectation of its higher prices, while a further advance for the tallow has been made this week, helps, and principally so, to the stronger market for the off grades of cottonseed oil, and which has been observed, while these off grade oils are for the week at least 1c. higher. It has been fortunate for the off grades of the oil that the conditions referred to have been prominent this season, and by reason of their larger make in contrast to the outturn of prime oil, while for prime oil the situation would have naturally stood independent of any drift of prices for the undergrades through the production this year of comparatively moderate quantities, and the fact that any possible supply of it this season will not be more than sufficient to meet ordinary wants of it for the make of the stearine-cotton oil compounds, and that of compound lard, while there is likely to be a marked scarcity of it later on in the season, and to possibly materially stimulating its value, especially if its consumption keeps on at the present rate on the healthful business activity of the country. There has been this week further buying of this prime yellow oil by the leading concern against their well recognized wants for consumption and export, and a line of 5,000 bbls. of it taken for deliveries right along at 25. Besides the same people bought 3,000 bbls. good off grade yellow at 25. The offerings of prime oil over Texas are very much narrowed on the steady disposition which has existed for some time to take up all that State had to offer, while where there are further lots held a price is fixed upon by their holders which denotes the confidence among them over the possibilities of prices in the future. For crude, in tanks, prime, in Texas, 18½@19½ are steadily bid there as to delivery, while to 20 is asked, and as noted last week. The near Atlantic sections are here and there turning out a little better grade of the oil, more of it approaching and some of it of really prime quality,

while 17@18 quoted for the grades, as referring to crude in tanks, and a little more money paid for some lots by neighboring refineries to the mills, who can afford it in the saving of transportation charges, while the consumption of these Southern mills is of much more importance and admits of little of the choice grades being sent to Northern or other markets. The trade from the West to the mills this week has been almost entirely in the soap grades outside of the large parcels of prime referred to, while it has taken up very fair quantities of the low grades of crude at firmer prices than possible in the previous week. The exporters have been figuring further in a moderate way only, as the foreign markets while tuning up some are not fully responding to the strength and higher prices in this country, despite any advantage that they may get in the ocean freight market, in its more favorable position to them against its situation a little while since. The Marseilles market draws closer to holders' views here, but is not as yet ready to buy promptly and will probably feel a little independent until it works down some of its accumulations. As concerns other foreign markets, they have hardly as yet got over the feeling that as they have bought most of their supplies upon a cheaper basis, that they will "wait a little while to see if the firmer figures are to hold." The sales up to the close of Wednesday's market, since our last report, had been 5,000 bbls. prime yellow at 25, 3,000 bbls. good off

yellow at 23, 1,100 bbls. about prime and prime ditto, in lots, at 24@24½; 400 bbls. choice lot of good off yellow at 24, 300 bbls. prime yellow at 25, 3,250 bbls. good off yellow, February-March deliveries, at 22½@23½, 1,500 barrels ditto at 23@23½, with the market then 23 bid and 23½ asked; 750 bbls. white at 31, 600 bbls. winter yellow at 30@31, the latter price for lots. At the mills, sales of 28 tanks crude at the near Atlantic sections at 13@15 for off grade, 15 tanks prime ditto at 17@18, 25 tanks crude, in Texas, at 18½, and 20 tanks ditto, about prime, at 17½@18.

On Thursday the position was strong but hardly further changed; prime yellow has 25 bid, while good off yellow has 23 bid and 23½ asked, and sales of 900 bbls. good off yellow and about prime, together, on dock, at 23½; also 300 bbls. good off yellow at 23½, while 4,000 bbls. prime yellow sold in Galveston at 25 f. o. b. Crude in barrels quoted at 19½@20, and 600 bbls. sold for the week at 18½ to 19½, as to quality. (For Friday's closings, see page 42.)

COTTONSEED OIL, SOAP AND FERTILIZER NOTES.

The Dawson (Ga.) cotton oil mill, which was recently burned, will be rebuilt by the company. A. J. Baldwin, Dawson, Ga., has all of the matter in hand.

The Chicago Building Department has granted permit for the building of the Wrisley soap factory on Fifth avenue of that city to be built of brick, seven stories in height, costing \$25,000.

The Continental Soap Co., of New York City, has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000. The directors are James C. Bishop, Charles P. Kling and George H. Mairs, of New York City.

E. H. FERGUSON, President.

R. C. WAGGENER, Treasurer.

J. J. WAFFREY, Secretary.

KENTUCKY REFINING CO., ISVILLE, KY., U. S. A. REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF COTTONSEED OIL.

SPECIALTIES:

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

SUMMER { White C/S Oil.
 { Yellow C/S Oil.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

WINTER PRESSED { White C/S Oil.
 { Yellow C/S Oil.

SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS" OIL.

YELLOW AND WHITE COTTONSEED STEARINE.

CRUDE C/S OIL. "RED STAR" SOAP. SOAP STOCK.

TANK CARS FURNISHED FREE FOR SALES OR PURCHASES.

Quotations furnished upon application.

"SNOWFLAKE" Prime Summer White.

This oil is prepared especially for Lard Compounders; is sweet and wholesome, being bleached without a particle of acid. A trial means you will use no other.

"ECLIPSE" Butter Oil.

A strictly choice Vegetable Oil, selected and prepared especially for Butter Manufacturers; equalled by none other for quality and uniformity.

"DELMONICO" Cotton Oil.

This brand of Cooking Oil needs no introduction; speaks for itself, and for Culinary Purposes is synonymous with finest.

"NONPAREIL" Salad Oil.

A strictly Winter Pressed Oil, prepared expressly for Druggists, Culinary and Salad Purposes; guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr.

"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" Winter Pressed Oils.

Guaranteed pure and to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr. The very best made for any climate.

KENTUCKY REFINING CO., 2017 to 2033 Shelby St., Louisville, Ky.
Cable Address: "REFINERY," Louisville.

Oil Bleach.

At a recent meeting of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, Dr. Lewkowitz advanced the claim that ozone was a valuable agent for the bleaching of vegetable oils. The process consists, for the bleaching of linseed oil, in passing dry ozonized air through warm linseed oil for two or three hours; the resultant oil is lighter in color than the oil produced by the old hot air refining process. The cost of the ozonized air for one ton of oil is estimated at about 25c. for the

bleaching. With the labor, etc., the total cost of handling and bleaching is estimated at about \$1.75.

It is claimed that palm oil can be bleached by this process in three or four hours.

For preparing drying oils ozonized air is used with great success, the drying properties varying in proportion to the length of time they are submitted to its influence. Ozonized

air may also be used for making oxidized oil, or the oil used in the manufacture of linoleum.

Haitien Import Duties to be Increased.

The Department of State is informed by Minister Powell that the Haitien Government will put in force the act passed by the Chambers to increase all import duties 25 per cent. on and after Feb. 1.

To....

Cottonseed Oil Manufacturers.

Does your oil give trouble in refining?
Are you making too much foots or is your shrinkage too great?
Do you want to avoid the formation of free fatty acids in your stock?
Are you getting the full yield of oil from your seed?
Are you making the highest grade of oil possible from your stock?
Is there too much oil left in your cake or meal?
Do you have trouble in pressing?
Are you bleaching, deodorizing or settling your oils in the best and cheapest way consistent with good results?
Have you off grades you want to bring up to market requirements?
Do you want to make "cotto," lard or other cooking compounds from your oil?

The above are but few of the many points constantly presented to the manufacturer. Small troubles, if not speedily corrected, increase to the point of actual loss in running your plant. Should you have difficulty in any of your operations, we will give you practical suggestions and advice, gained by years of experience.

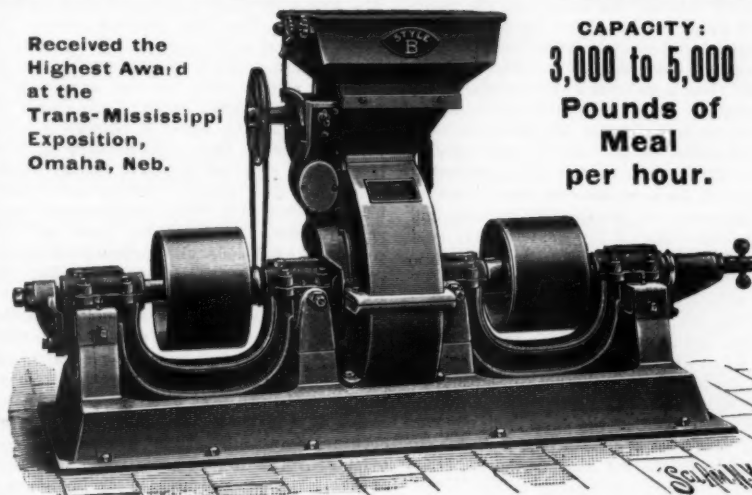
Practical information and instruction by a practical man given on cotton oil manufacture in all its branches.

Address

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
(LABORATORY DEPARTMENT)
Official Chemists of the N. Y. Produce Exchange.
284-286 Pearl St., New York City.

HIGHEST AWARD. GOLD MEDAL.**..THE ROBINSON MILL...****FOR GRINDING****COTTONSEED MEAL**

Received the
Highest Award
at the
Trans-Mississippi
Exposition,
Omaha, Neb.



CAPACITY:
3,000 to 5,000
Pounds of
Meal
per hour.

Glue, Corn, Oats, Corn Hulls, Etc.**MUNSON BROS., Utica, N. Y.****The Buckeye Iron AND Brass Works****DAYTON, OHIO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cottonseed Oil Mill
AND Linseed Oil Mill

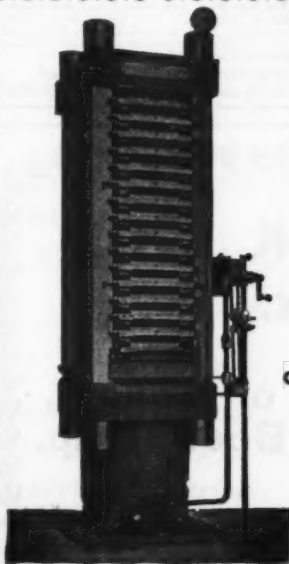
MACHINERY

OF ALL KINDS.

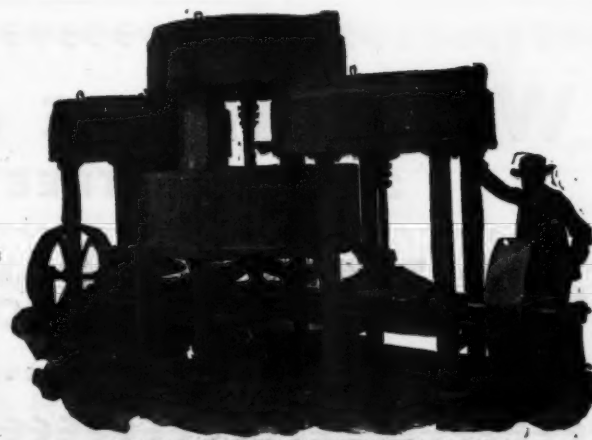
Rolls, Hydraulic Pumps
Cake Formers Meal Cookers
and Accumulators.

The Most Perfect System
of Pressure Application.

The Very Latest Improvements
and the Very Best.



THE BUCKEYE HYDRAULIC PRESS.



SET OF 60-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

TALLOW.—It is that order of a market that when demand occurs there is shown at once higher prices. The stocks are so small here that especial activity is not possible, while their holders can wait any development of inquiry to feeling reasonably certain that they have the advantage. The conditions all around were hardly ever before of so confident a character, in enabling holders to feel that they have a secure position, and notably so in the smallness of supplies in first hands all over the country, the activity in the manufactured goods business, and the firm temper of Europe whence come bids responding to any improved sentiment in this country more promptly than usual when the markets creep to a stronger basis. There is little city in hogsheds to be had here. Hardly more than from 200 hhd. to 250 hhd. come on sale weekly. The reason for this is not only that the tallow is more extensively than formerly placed in tierces for the Continent trade, and the fact that some of the melters have sold their hogsheds as well as tierced tallow ahead, but in addition by reason of one of the melters shipping, as he may have a little surplus to sell, his hogsheds tallow direct to the other side, and as well from one other melter placing a fair amount of his make regularly to parties who ship it, presumably to South America. The make of city tallow is not as large as usual on account of the good demands for oleo oil, covering all quantities, and which throws more of the fat over to the make of oleo stock. Indeed the scarcity of oleo oil in the Dutch markets, and the insufficient supplies to good demands for it in this country, caused the remarkable advance of 11 florins in the Rotterdam market on Monday, and up to this writing that improvement had been maintained. It is true that at the London sale for tallow on Wednesday that there was less spurtiness to demand and its prices were unchanged, where 1,000 casks only were sold out of 1,600 offered, but this followed a period of advanced prices and an active trading, while the fact remains that the markets in this country are depending for their strength and buoyancy upon the Continent demand, the brisk consumption here and over the West, and the remarkably well sold up supplies all over the country. There were sales of city in

hogsheds here on Saturday last of 150 hhd. for export at $4\frac{1}{4}$. On Tuesday 50 hhd. city brought $4\frac{3}{8}$ from an exporter. On Wednesday there was nothing done in city in hogsheds, and which was held at $4\frac{1}{2}$, with $4\frac{3}{8}$ bid, while hardly more than 100 hhd. could have been obtained. The later developments of the price will be found further along in this review up to the close of Friday's market. For city in tierces up to $4\frac{1}{4}$ is asked, while small lots, in all, 100 tcs., were sold at $4\frac{3}{8}$ for the South American markets. The neighboring markets have sold 750 tcs. at $4\frac{3}{8}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$. Of country there are steady absorptions of the moderate receipts by the home trade, with 225,000 lb. in lots, taken at $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$, also quality, and now and then a choice parcel exceeding the outside price. The choice lots of edible are bought up close to the offerings, and an uncertain price prevails until a sale occurs, as the advantage is wholly with holders. Sales of city edible had been made at $5\frac{1}{4}$, but it is possible it would bring at least $\frac{1}{8}$ more, and perhaps $\frac{1}{4}$, while if sales are reported they will appear further along in this report. Out-of-town edible had been sold at 5, but it is now held stronger than that. At the West there are very confident conditions and prime packers has been sold there at $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ for 1,250 tcs., while at the close up to $4\frac{1}{4}$ is asked.

On Thursday the reports were of further strengthening of European markets, and there was a firmer market here with some Continent demand; early in the day city in hogsheds could have been obtained at $4\frac{1}{2}$; afterwards $4\frac{1}{2}$ was bid and declined. Unless a sale occurs before night at the advance the contract deliveries to the home trade will go in at $4\frac{3}{8}$, for about 250 hhd. City in tierces is held up to 5. City edible awaits a sale to determine a price; it is held to $5\frac{1}{2}$. There have been sales of Western off grades at $\frac{1}{4}$ higher prices than in the previous week. Country made here now ranges from $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$, as to quality. (For Friday's closings, see page 42.)

OLEO STEARINE is being closely taken up here on wants of the refiners and is even stronger in price. Sales of 250,000 lb here at $5\frac{1}{4}$, closing at $5\frac{1}{4}$ bid and $5\frac{3}{8}$ asked, while in Chicago sales of 300,000 lb at $5\frac{1}{4}$, closing at $5\frac{1}{4}$ bid and up to 6 asked.

LARD STEARINE is on offer here in a very moderate way, while at strong prices. Western is at about $6\frac{1}{4}$, and city at a price to correspond with the cost of its make from the ruling price of lard.

GREASE has considerable demand, both from the pressers and exporters, and is very strong in price. Sales of 275,000 lb white at $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$, 175,000 lb yellow at $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$, while at the West 1,000 tcs. yellow sold at $3\frac{3}{4}$. A white quoted at $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$. B white at $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{5}{8}$, bone and house at $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ and yellow at $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$.

GREASE STEARINE holds a good strong position as to prices with very fair export demands. Yellow quoted at $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 and white at $4\frac{1}{4}$.

Later—White grease stearine is quite strong at $4\frac{1}{2}$, and yellow is 4.15 bid, and hard to buy at 4.25.

LARD OIL has a very good demand from the manufacturers, while there is a fair export inquiry. The situation over prices is stronger than last week, while most sales are at 48. (For Friday's closings, see page 42.)

Answers to Correspondents.

SOAPMAKER.—There is, generally speaking, no "standard titre," but each buyer or consumer states what titre he wants or requires, and the tallow is made to fill that requirement. Ordinarily packers prime tallow will run over 42 titre; this, it must be in order to be merchantable. (2) Country tallow may or may not be 42 titre. It all depends upon the stock it is made from. There is no standard titre for this tallow. Each lot is treated for the titre, which may vary; some may go as high as 44 titre. (3) The titre will be the same actually, while perhaps not apparent in its physical characteristics. The same stock is in each, and consequently the same amount of stearine.

J. A. S.—The weight of animal oils is considered as $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per gallon. This is the basis of weight upon which commercial transactions are made. (2) You are not getting the proper yield. Probably your stock is not in the best condition for pressing. (3) Send us sample of your stock and at slight cost we will test it for you.

MEMPHIS.—One ton cottonseed yields about 290 lbs. crude oil. (2) The amount of tarry matters in crude oil varies in different oils, that from some districts having notably more of this tarry or gummy matter in them than the same grade of oil from other districts. The percentage of shrinkage in refining we will determine if you will send us a sample of the oil in question.

WELCH & WELCH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in Fat Ash, Pearl Ash, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, and other Chemicals. Coconut, Palm, Cotton Seed, Olive, Corn and Essential Oils. Tallow, Lard, Grease, Hides and Skins, Rosins, Tar, Spirits, Turpentine and other articles used by Soap makers and other manufacturers.

OFFICE and WAREHOUSE: 121 Broad Street, Telephone, 1969 Broad. NEW YORK.

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.,

383 WEST STREET, NEW YORK.

SOAP MATERIALS and Receivers of Tallow, Grease, Pork and Beef Scrap.

***** PROMPT RETURNS. *****

Trade Chronicle

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.

- 618,426—CAN OPENER. Ellsworth D. Middle-Kauff, San Francisco, Cal., assignor to William D. Bowen, Fresno, Cal. Filed Feb. 10, 1898. Serial No. 669,874.
- 618,448—SHIPPING CRATE. Louis Test and Horace M. Jones, Philadelphia. Filed March 31, 1898. Serial No. 675,984.
- 618,474—KNOCKDOWN REFRIGERATOR. Charles H. Leonard and Lars H. Solosth, Grand Rapids, Mich.; said Solosth assignor to said Leonard. Filed Nov. 22, 1897. Serial No. 659,408.
- 618,500—CAR SEAL. Stephen A. Foster, Toledo, Ohio. Filed March 26, 1898. Serial No. 675,273.
- 618,552—COLLAR CRIMPER. William W. Youmans, Caldwell, Kan. Filed Aug. 3, 1897. Serial No. 646,904.
- 618,625—MACHINE FOR PLUCKING PELTS. John W. Sutton, New York, N. Y. Filed July 30, 1898. Serial No. 687,372.
- 618,629—TRUCK. Elmer A. Watts and John E. Hitch, Springfield, Ohio, assignors, by direct and mesne assignments, to T. J. Madgett, same place. Filed Dec. 1, 1898. Serial No. 697,967.
- 618,644—COTTONSEED ROASTER. Otis Collins, Lecompte, La. Filed April 23, 1898. Serial No. 678,583.
- 618,718—SHEET METAL CAN. Edwin Norton and Bernard H. Larkin, Maywood, Ill., assignors to Edwin Norton, same place, and Oliver W. Norton, Chicago, Ill. Filed Aug. 27, 1897. Serial No. 649,696.
- 618,722—PROCESS OF LEATHER MANUFACTURE. Ernest E. M. Payne, Aylesbury, and John Pullman and Edward E. Pullman, London, England; said Payne assignor to said John Pullman and Edward England Pullman. Filed Oct. 1, 1898. Serial No. 692,432.
- 618,744—LARD PRESS, Etc. James A. Smith, New Britain, Conn., assignor to Landers, Frary & Clark, same place. Filed March 26, 1898. Serial No. 675,227.
- 618,785—COTTONSEED CLEANER. Frederick C. Crowe, Chicago Heights, Ill., assignor of one-third to Andrew J. J. Miller,

same place. Filed May 12, 1897. Serial No. 636,145.

618,791—APPARATUS FOR EXTRACTING OIL. John W. Evans, Cleveland, O. Filed April 8, 1896. Serial No. 586,677.

618,346—COMBINED STOCK AND FEED RACK FOR WAGONS. George Harrouff, McPherson, Kan. Filed Sept. 2, 1898. Serial No. 690,127.

30,050. FRAME FOR SPRING-SCALES. Lewis C. Myers, New York, N. Y., assignor to the Century Machine Co., same place. Filed Dec. 27, 1898. Serial No. 700,460. Term of patent, 7 years.

30,054. CATCH-BASIN. James J. Loneragan, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed Nov. 8, 1898. Serial No. 695,904. Term of patent 7 years.

Designs.

30,088—EGG CARTON FILLER. Robert J. Barkley, Chanute, Kan. Filed Nov. 25, 1898. Serial No. 697,460. Term of patent 14 years.

Trade-Marks.

32,418.—CERTAIN NAMED PROVISIONS. Louis Stutz & Sons, New York, N. Y. Filed Nov. 21, 1898. Essential feature—The words "Gold Seal" and the representation of a seal fringed with ears of corn. Used since Sept. 1, 1896.

32,419.—CERTAIN NAMED PROVISIONS. Louis Stutz & Sons, New York, N. Y. Filed Dec. 10, 1898. Essential feature—The words "White Seal" and the representation of a seal fringed with ears of corn and a ribbon bow. Used since Nov. 1, 1898.

32,420.—CERTAIN NAMED PROVISIONS. Swift and Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed Dec. 27, 1898. Essential feature—The words "Sunny South." Used since Oct. 15, 1891.

32,438—SODA ASH, BICARBONATE OF SODA AND CAUSTIC SODA. Michigan Alkali Co., Wyandotte, Mich. Filed Oct. 3, 1898. Essential feature—The representation of a North American Indian. Used since 1890.

32,447—CERTAIN NAMED FOOD FOR POULTRY AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS. Bowker Fertilizer Company, Boston, Mass. Filed Dec. 24, 1898. Essential feature—A representation of two roosters militant, regarding each other in an attitude of defiance preliminary to or pending an encounter. Used since Jan. 8, 1898.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

THE JAMES ARMSTRONG SOAP CO., of Baltimore, Md., has been incorporated by Charles D. Fisher, Frank S. Hambleton, Thomas Deford, Jr., Nathaniel W. James and Thomas Armstrong. The capital stock is placed at \$250,000, and is divided into 2,500 shares.

SEVENTH STREET GROCERY & PROVISION CO., of St. Louis, Mo.; capital stock, \$3,000. Incorporated by J. E. McCurdy, August Steininger, C. H. Semenerand and Mary Sempter.

THE RUNCK SOAP CO., of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the purpose of manufacturing soap.

Capital subscribed, \$30,000, with privilege of increasing the same to \$50,000. The shares are held by L. F. Runck, J. F. Runck, C. F. Runck, A. T. Bledsoe, M. S. Wells and R. G. Runck, all of Cincinnati.

THE STAG HORN CATTLE CO., of Pueblo, Col. The incorporators are G. F. Patrick and George H. Hobson, of Pueblo, and W. G. McAfee, of La Junta, and the capital stock is \$100,000. The company will conduct a general live stock business in all its branches.

THE NORTHERN MAINE PACKING CO. has been organized at Dexter, Me., for the purpose of dealing in canned goods of all kinds with \$15,000 capital stock. The officers are: President, Charles T. Moses, of Corinna, Me.; treasurer, Adolph Goldmark, of New York, N. Y.

THE BUTTE (MONT.) MEAT & PROVISION CO., with a capital stock of \$62,500. The object of the company is to conduct a wholesale business of raising, buying and selling live stock, cattle, sheep and hogs, and the shipping of same to all parts of the Northwest.

DEALERS' HYGIENE ICE CO., of New York, has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000. Directors—Frederick Carl, Charles M. Kelly, John Hetzler, Henry Weber, Augustus C. Hepp, Henry F. Dreyer, Joseph Van Denderen, Peter Kelly and Henry Kurz, of New York City.

Creamery Package Co.'s Progress.

The Creamery Package Co., of Kansas City, Mo., has begun breaking ground for the erection of a large brick building on Wood street, Kansas City, Kan., for the manufacturing of tubs and pails for the butter and creamery industry. The Creamery Package Co. is one of the most extensive corporations in the United States, having branches in several States, including Nebraska, Minnesota and Indiana, from which is shipped its products through a large territory. The new building is to have a frontage of 75 feet, a depth of 120 feet, and is to be in operation about March 15 next.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A. B. JOHNSON.

Mr. A. B. Johnson, father of Edward H. Johnson, vice-president and general manager of the Sprague Electric Co., of New York, was killed, as the result of a runaway accident near Greenwich, Conn., on the 29th of last month, while driving from Alta Crest, the summer residence of his son. Mr. Johnson was 70 years of age, and leaves a widow and several children. Mr. Johnson, of the Sprague Co., has the heartfelt sympathy of a host of friends in his bereavement.

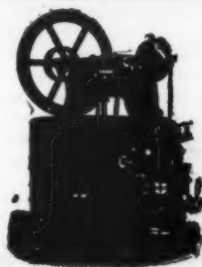
W. J. GIBSON & CO.,

General Commission
and
Export Dealers,

523 Rialto Building.

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Tallow, Grease,
Stearines, Provisions,
Fertilizing Materials,
Beef and Pork Products
of all Kinds.



WE ARE ALWAYS BUSY
Designing, inventing and perfecting new devices in
Soap Powder, Toilet,
Scouring and Laundry

SOAP MACHINERY.

If you have trouble to compete,
let us show you how we can help you.

HOUCHIN & HUBER,

28-48 Fifty-third St., NEW YORK, Brooklyn Borough.



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Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—Scarcity of stock, high prices and an early prospect of lower shipping rates combined in their effect to restrict last week's traffic. With at least one of these barriers removed it is probable that many of the more prominent tanners will operate freely despite the high prices. The market is certainly very firmly sustained and prices seem likely to advance if they fluctuate at all. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, free of brands, are worth from 11½¢ to 11¾¢. There are some coming in, despite which prices are very firm.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, are scarce and firmly held at the late selling price of 10½¢.

COLORADO STEERS are scarce. They are worth 9½¢.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have sold in a small way at 11¢. There are but few of them, although there is some less desirable stock that would sell for less money.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lb and up, are in some accumulation. They moved to the amount of 4,000 at 11¢. Lights are worth the same price.

BRANDED COWS have sold in a limited way at 9½¢. They are scarce and firmly maintained at the price.

NATIVE BULLS are reported as having sold at 10¢. There are none available.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country hide market has eased off somewhat owing to the anticipation of lower prices on the part of the tanners. The latter manifest little disposition to operate, and conditions that prevailed a week or two ago are conspicuous by their absence. Increased receipts have also contributed to this change of sentiment. It is impossible for the most experienced to estimate with any degree of accuracy what a few days may bring forth. We quote:

No. 1 BUFF HIDES, 40 to 60 lb, free of brands and grubs, have not been in especially active request. They have sold for 9½¢, while twos have brought 9¼¢. All holders will not sell at these prices.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, have sold at 10½¢@9½¢ for ones and twos. The demand is inactive.

P. DONAHUE & SON,

HIGHEST PRICES
PAID FOR

HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,

658 W. 39th St., New York.

RICHARD MCCARTNEY,

Broker, Packer Hides,

Stearine, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed
Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.

Correspondence solicited.
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are in indifferent request at 8½¢@8¼¢ flat.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, have sold for 9¼¢@9½¢ for ones and twos.

NATIVE BULLS are in active request at 8½¢ flat.

CALFSKINS.—Country skins have sold at 12½¢, although some holders demand 13¢. There is a good demand at well sustained prices.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, have eased off to 10¾¢ for an ordinary selection. Very choice offerings command a better figure.

DEACONS, 52½¢@70¢.

SLUNKS, 25¢@30¢.

HORSE HIDES are worth from \$3.40@ \$3.45, according to weight, quality and selection.

SHEEPSKINS.—Substantial sales have been effected at decreased prices. We quote:

PACKER PELTS, \$1.10.

COUNTRY PELTS, 60¢@90¢.

COUNTRY SHEARLINGS, 25¢@40¢.

PACKER LAMBS, 70¢@\$1.05.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—The past week closed with sales of only 5,500 hides—but at full prices. This week so far sales of some 2,400 hides; Colorados at 9½¢, and butt-brands at 10½¢. There lacks, however, the inquiry from tanners the present week so far. The slaughter of the packers about the same as heretofore, without much change from this time last year. But their determined attitude on higher prices have put, as it were, a blanket on trading. Demanding 11¢ for heavy Texas, 9½¢ for Colorados, 11¼¢ for heavy native steers, 11½¢ for native cows, with 10¢ for native bulls, is a pretty bold front, and one that the tanners do not care about rushing up against. The packers, however, up to the present seem confident that they can carry the day, and that the hides will be absorbed at those prices. The midwinter is now fairly upon us and the hides are poor, and will be getting poorer for the next two months to come. The last advance in leather has not in a measure been realized, but may come later. In the meantime it looks as if the large tanning concern does not take to the front and absorb the present slaughterings, there will be an easier tendency all along the line, except on such grades, notably branded cows, which are in short supply. It may still be called a packer's market. There is no doubt but that by far the majority of tanners are holding back, with a seeming indifference as to purchasing; they all in a good measure dipped in during the latter part of the year for the good hides, and how long such stocks will last them is the question. There is no doubt but that one and all of them will try to buy in the most sparing manner until the spring hides are on the boards. In the meantime when tanners now come into the market they have to pay the prices demanded by the packers, or go without the stock.

SHEEPSKINS are moving in a very small way—a carload here and a carload there absorbs some, but the stocks are growing heavier all along the line. The wool market being

in such a very unsatisfactory condition, unless it improves somewhat there is no doubt but that some of the holders of pelts will accept the next best price for clearance sales. Though the packers are stiff in their prices, it cannot be called a strong market.

BOSTON.

Bufs offer at 9¼¢@9½¢. New Englands at 9½¢.

BUFFS, 9¼¢@9½¢.

NEW ENGLANDS, 9½¢.

CALFSKINS.—Receipts are light.

SHEEPSKINS.—Little doing.

PHILADELPHIA.

The same conditions characterize this market as those prevailing in Chicago, viz., high prices and short supply, militating against sales. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 10¼¢.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9¼¢@10¢.

CITY COWS, 10¢.

COUNTRY COWS, 9½¢@10¢.

COUNTRY BULLS, 8½¢@9¢.

CALFSKINS have advanced.

SHEEPSKINS.—A fair demand at high prices prevails for fresh skins.

NEW YORK.

GREEN HIDES.—Prices are high and likely to go higher. Tanners claim that at existing figures hides cannot be profitably converted into leather. Sales have been light: We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 11¼¢@11½¢.

BUTT-BRANDS, 10¼¢@10½¢.

SIDE-BRANDS, 9¼¢@9½¢.

CITY COWS, 10¢@10½¢.

NATIVE BULLS, 9½¢@9¾¢.

CALFSKINS (see page 35).

HORSE HIDES, \$2@3.25.

SUMMARY.

While trading has fallen off considerably during the past week, there has been ample cause for the decreased volume, inasmuch as the offerings were extremely limited and the prospect of lower shipping rates in the very near future assured. The Chicago packers certainly have occasion to congratulate themselves on the excellent prospects both as to sales and prices, which the early future affords. While tanners are reluctant to meet the present high prices, it is doubtful if they prove a serious barrier to business, as it is generally understood that their stocks are in immediate reinforcement. The country market has eased off and tanners are apparently holding off on account of anticipated lower rates. The conditions so far as they concern holders are much less favorable than they were a week or two ago. Dealers claim that it is impossible to reconcile current market prices to the figures demanded by country holders. The Boston market is weaker and shows little activity. Philadelphia is well sold up and the high prices are firmly sustained. The New York market is also closely sold up, at prices which the tanners claim preclude any hope of profitably converting the raw material into leather.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 11½¢@11¾¢; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb and up, 10½¢; Colorado steers, 9½¢; No. 1 Texas steers, 11¢; No. 1 native cows, 11¢; under 55 lb, 11¢; branded cows, 9½¢; native bulls, 10¢.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb, 9½¢; No. 2, 9¼¢; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, 10¼¢; branded steers and cows, 8½¢@8¾¢ flat; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, 9½¢; No. 2, 9¼¢; native bulls, 8½¢ flat; calfskins, 12½¢@13¢ for No. 1;

hips, 10½¢. for No. 1; deacons, 52½¢@70¢; slunks, 25¢@30¢; horse hides, \$3.40@3.45; sheepskins, packer pelts, \$1.10; country pelts, 60¢@90¢; country shearlings, 25¢@40¢; packer lambs, 70¢@1.05.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 9¼¢@9½¢; New England hides, 9½¢.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 9¼¢@10¢; country cows, 9½¢@10¢; country bulls, 8½¢@9¢.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 11¼¢@11½¢; butt-branded steers, 10¼¢@10½¢; side-branded steers, 9¼¢@9½¢; city cows, 10¢@10½¢; native bulls, 9¼¢@9½¢; flat; calfskins (see page 35); horse hides, \$2@3.25.

HIDELETS.

The United States Leather Co. have advanced prices on every grade of hemlock leather one cent per pound.

Fritz Rheinhardt, the German patent leather tanner, is touring the West, and scheduled to arrive in Chicago on the 11th inst.

Wallace Dungan, a hide dealer of Doylestown, Pa., met with a serious accident recently, the result of which was the amputation of one of his arms.

A preliminary meeting of New York City hide brokers was held at the office of Hatch & Wick, attorneys, 100 Broadway, for the purpose of having the existing ad valorem duty changed to a special duty.

Collector Thomas has announced the value of hides imported into Philadelphia last year as follows: Raw goatskins, 11,085,777 lb, value, \$2,485,626; other hides, 216,020 lb, value, \$55,350; cattle hides, 137,847 lb, value, \$14,888.

The industry attending the preparation of hides in Alsace-Lorraine, on the German frontier, is a very important and prosperous one for the province. From statistics it appears that the most extensive establishment is at Strasburg, giving employment to over 250 persons, some 60,000 hides being tanned per annum and 1,600,000 pounds of leather used.

IT IS NOW THEODORE SMITH & SONS' COMPANY.

The firm of Theo. Smith & Bro., foot of Essex street, Jersey City, have converted their large business into a corporation under the laws of the State of New Jersey from Jan. 26, under the name of Theodore Smith & Sons' Company. The officers are: Theodore Smith, president; Chas. H. Smith, vice-president; Henry B. Smith, treasurer, and Peter P. Smith, secretary. This concern has enjoyed many years of prosperity and it is gratifying to note their continued business activity. Their machinery is known in packing-houses from the rock-bound coast of Maine to the Golden Gate of California, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. They are manufacturers and designers of special machinery for oleo oil and butterine factories and lard refineries. They are manufacturers of improved fertilizer dryers, the Smith deodorizing condenser, tallow rendering tanks, lard coolers, etc. Those who have dealt with the Smith people speak in the highest terms of their machinery and their honorable broad-gauge business methods. They will be glad to send catalogue and price lists to those who make known their desires in this respect.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS.

In the vast export trade of the United States for 1897, amounting to \$850,000,000, provisions were the third in value, amounting to \$25,000,000 in excess of the previous year. England being the largest customer, while the lard exports to Germany show an increase of 30,000,000 pounds, and that of fresh pork to the latter country of more than five times those of 1896.

Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending Jan. 28, 1899, is as follows:

PORK, BBLs.				
To	Week ending Jan. 28, 1899.	Same Week, 1898.	Nov. 1, '98 to Jan. 28, '99	
Continent....	2,401	294	16,735	
U. Kingdom....	1,834	1,744	28,916	
So. & Cen. Am....	88	427	5,528	
W. Indies....	3,598	2,059	29,412	
Br. No. Am....	117	150	4,392	
Other countries	9	22	241	
Total.....	8,147	4,696	85,224	

HAMS AND BACON, LBS.				
U. Kingdom....	15,342,114	11,145,577	201,118,775	
Continent....	2,236,143	4,066,400	43,958,701	
So. & Cen. Am....	14,550	73,225	1,587,125	
W. Indies....	357,675	181,800	2,610,277	
Br. No. Am....	600	600	10,200	
Other countries	27,250	8,625	226,675	
Total.....	17,978,332	15,475,627	249,511,753	

LARD, LBS.				
U. Kingdom....	4,456,751	4,614,374	78,820,886	
Continent....	7,240,637	7,784,361	115,314,346	
So. & Cen. Am....	363,360	205,670	5,460,640	
W. Indies....	708,730	630,230	6,971,705	
Br. No. Am....	192	192	35,180	
Other countries	53,020	59,830	596,340	
Total.....	12,822,710	13,354,405	207,199,097	

Recapitulation of the week's reports.
Week ending Jan. 28, 1899.

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York....	6,023	6,270,125	6,220,160
Boston....	600	5,133,000	2,211,037
Portland, Me....	300	3,875,650	236,750
Phila., Pa....	.....	782,400	851,912
Balto., Md....	1,224	1,213,373	3,256,501
Norfolk, Va....	.....	.....	26,250
Newport News....	.....	10,550	100
New Orleans....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal....	.....	693,234	.....
St. John, N.B....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	8,147	17,978,332	12,822,710

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '98 to Jan. 28, '99.	Nov. 1, '97 to Jan. 28, '98.	Increase
Pork, lb....	17,044,800	13,530,000	3,514,200
Hams, bcn., lb....	249,511,753	232,122,858	17,388,895
Lard, lb....	207,199,097	179,378,279	27,820,818

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since Nov. 1, as follows:

	Nov. 1 to Jan. 25, 1898-99.	1897-98.
Chicago.....	2,550,000	1,980,000
Kansas City.....	920,000	890,000
Omaha.....	620,000	395,000
St. Louis.....	563,000	390,000
Indianapolis.....	355,000	332,000
Milwaukee, Wis....	128,000	183,000
Cudahy, Wis....	218,000	212,000
Cincinnati.....	237,000	212,000
St. Joseph, Mo....	339,000	144,000
Ottumwa, Iowa....	269,400	172,200
Cedar Rapids, Iowa..	153,800	133,800
Sioux City, Iowa....	121,000	97,000
St. Paul, Minn....	107,000	90,000
Nebraska City, Neb..	80,000	46,000
Louisville, Ky....	149,000	132,000
Cleveland, Ohio....	128,000	135,000
Above and all other....	7,370,000	6,080,000
—“Price Current.”		

Dr. Frost in Town.

Dr. Howard V. Frost, the able chemist of the Anglo-American Provision Company, of Chicago, was a welcome caller at the New York offices of The National Provisioner on Thursday.

Packinghouse Twines

And Paper shipped from the mills direct.
Samples and estimates furnished.

CHARLES RIBBANS,
231 Plane Street, NEWARK, N. J.

A Five Dollar Safe AT THE

PRODUCE EXCHANGE VAULTS,
NEW YORK CITY.

Will hold a large number of Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, Bonds, Stocks and other valuable papers.

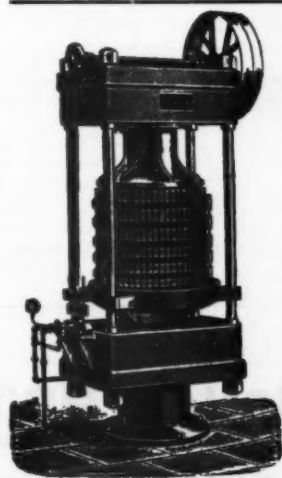
Inspection Invited.

TINNOL, a Paste that Sticks.

NO PEELING OFF. NO RUST SPOTS ON TIN. NO DISCOLORING OF LABELS.

Write for Sample and Prices to

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO., 11 Gold Street, New York.



HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

Doors swing open to remove crackling.
Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting in scrap.
Full pressure at any point.
No blocking required.

SEND FOR
CATALOGUE.

BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.

362 W. WATER ST., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

New York Office,
330 Greenwich Street

DIXON'S SILICA GRAPHITE PAINT

FOR TIN OR SHINGLE ROOFS AND IRON WORK. Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years.
IT IS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

If you need any paint it will pay you to send for circular.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

THE BROWN BOOK.

THE MANUFACTURE ...OF... GLUE AND... GELATINE.

A Book that will be Welcomed by Every Glue-Maker and Gelatine Manufacturer.
A Practical Treatise on the Subject, containing Valuable Articles by Acknowledged Experts.

A Book that no Glue-Maker or Gelatine Manufacturer should be Without.

The Book includes a List of the Manufacturers of Glue and Gelatine in the United States and Canada.

The following subjects on the manufacture of Glue and Gelatine will be exhaustively treated.

Points on Glue-making.
About Glue Stock.
About Liming of Glue Stock.
Glues for Various Purposes.
Waste of Glue Material.
Points. About the Water for Glue Factories.
About Coloring Glue.
Clarifying Glues.
Glue in Coolers.
About Drying of Glue.
About Nettings for Drying Glues.
About Bone Glue.
The Cooking of Various Cattle Bones for Glue.
The Leaching of Hard Bones and Horn Piths.
The Temperature for Cooking Glue.
The Bleaching of Glues.
Preservatives for Glue.
About the Foaming of Glue.
How to Make Sweet Glues.
About New Glue Tests.
Recent Improvements and Inventions in the Manufacture of Glue.

About the Cracking of Glued Joints.
About the Cutting of Glue.
About Hair from Glue-making.
Utilization of By-Products in the Manufacture of Glue.
The Evaporation of Glue in Vacuum Pans.
The Use of Vacuum Pans for the Concentration of Glue Liquor.
About Evaporators.
Glue Tests.
Test for "Sweetness."
Shot Test.
The Manufacture of Pigs' Foot Glue.
The Body Test.
Spandau Test and Other Tests for Adhesive Strength.
Foaming Test for Glue.
About Dissolving of Glue and Preparing Same for Use.
About Isinglass.
About Raw Material for Making Gelatine.
Cooking of Gelatine.
How to Economize Acid in Leaching Bones for the Manufacture of Gelatine.
Utilization of By-Products from the Manufacture of Gelatine.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER PUBLISHING CO.,

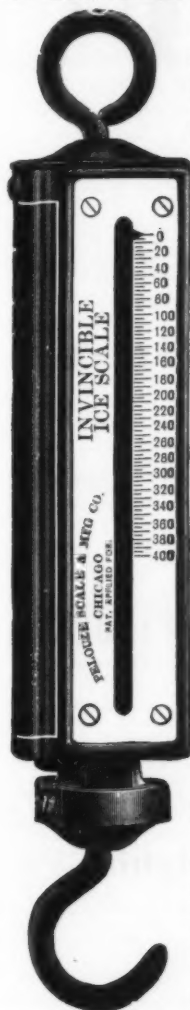
NEW YORK:

284-286 PEARL STREET.

PRICE, \$10 PER COPY.

PELOUZE SCALE & MFG. CO.

A new ice scale, which is illustrated herewith, has been put on the market by the Pelouze Scale & Mfg. Co., 133-139 South Clinton street, Chicago.



This scale has several points of excellence about it that have heretofore been found wanting in other scales used for weighing ice. Owing to its construction, it is said, that when a weight is hung on the scale together with the usual momentum of rough handling, the index is not retarded, but is allowed to go the full distance of combined weight and force, after which it will immediately adjust itself to the exact weight. A point in its favor is that if for any reason the index should ever register below zero, it can be quickly adjusted by removing a cap on the bottom and raising the index arm, which thus insures a permanent scale. Among other points of excellence the following are named by the makers: That it is accurate; that it is unbreakable; that both the ring at the top and the hook at the bottom are swiveled, and that the dial is nickel, with distinct black figures. There has been a want among people using ice for some time for an absolutely reliable scale for weighing ice, but this company seems to have filled that want, for since the scale was put on the market there has been a constantly

increasing demand for it. The "Invincible" ice scale, as it is called, is made in two sizes, one for weighing up to 300 pounds, and the other up to 400 pounds. In both cases the weight is graded to five pounds.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

There has been a further moderate advance in the prices of memberships, with, it is understood, all of the recent purchases at public sale, resold at from \$225 to \$250, and the latest sale a little above the outside price.

Mr. Oscar Flash, who is known in the cotton oil interests all over this country and in Europe, and who had been for several years, until recently, the sales manager of the American Cotton Oil Co., has associated himself in business with the Whitman Bros., the agents of the Southern Cotton Oil Co.; he will handle the oil business of the concern. Mr. Flash had been with the Southern Cotton Oil Co. previous to his taking the place with the American Co., for a period of fully five years as its New York manager, while his long connection with the oil trade, his good business judgment and his upright, manly ways, have won him the good will of everybody in the trade.

There have been ten applicants for membership in the Produce Exchange for the week; this unusually large number has undoubtedly been in part brought about by the improved general business conditions. The National Provisioner has had for some time two associates of its editorial staff members of the Exchange, while this week Mr. William F. Osborne, its business manager, is proposed

for membership by Dr. Joseph H. Senner; other names posted were Emil J. Nordlinger (import and export), proposed by S. Jacoby; Emil C. Roever (flour), by O. H. Montgomery; Charles Fredk. Frothingham (stock brokerage), by Henry L. Wardwell; William Godfrey Reinhold (steamships), by C. H. Patten-gill; Frederick Edward Beltman (broker), by Thos. S. Young; Chas. Graham Blandy (stock, grain and cotton brokerage), by J. M. Beltman; Aubrey G. Hutcheson (commission), by J. T. Comstock; Frank V. Ketcham (grain, hay, etc.), by J. Stayner Winslow; Alfred Thompson Slawson (broker), by H. H. Moore.

Visitors at the Exchange: Geo. T. McReynolds, John Crearer, D. R. Lamont, H. Schwab and A. C. Green, Chicago; S. Robinson, Fargo, N. D., and F. Krauss, Milwaukee, Wis.

Provision brokers and exporters in New York were much concerned on Wednesday that the trunk lines had enforced a new regulation, decided upon recently by the Central Freight Association. This regulation provides that the minimum carload of provisions should be 30,000 instead of 24,000 lb which has heretofore been the minimum. This action becomes a marked discrimination against New York for the reason that the roads to the Gulf have adopted the same minimum regulation. Consequently the old trade contracts of 24,000 lb can still go abroad by the Gulf ports but cannot go via New York. A leading provision house has addressed a letter of protest to the railroads. The house in question concludes its letter by saying: "It is only reasonable to assume that the packers of the West are desirous of disposing of the greatest possible quantity of their products, therefore we trust you and the line members of your association will consider that our opposition to the change in question and request that exception be made is based solely upon the fact of the packers' inability to successfully comply with the new rule." In connection with this, Assemblyman Murphy on Wednesday introduced a bill preventing discrimination in freight rates by prohibiting common carriers from charging any greater rate to New York than is charged to any other port.

Salaries of American Consuls.

After a spirited debate in the United States Senate the Appropriations Committee was sharply criticised for not providing adequate salaries for some of the Consular officers and Secretaries of Legations of this Government in foreign countries, and the parsimony of the Government in this respect was denounced as a disgrace.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.), was in charge of the bill, and despite his protests several amendments increasing the salaries of diplomatic officers were incorporated in the measure. The salaries of three third secretaries of Embassies at London, Paris and Berlin were fixed at \$1,600 each. The bill was then passed as amended.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

Trade in ammoniates was seriously interrupted by the advance in freights, referred to in our report of Jan. 1. Shipments since have been light. The announcement on the 20th ult. of an open rate after this date from Missouri River and Chicago of 17c. basis from Chicago to Virginia cities has caused a firm feeling. This reduction is not yet conceded openly to New York and Baltimore, but as export sales of blood have been made for February shipment via New York on a basis of 17c. from Chicago, it is evident that the railroad contracting agent is still in the ascendant. We quote:

Crushed tankage, 8 and 20, \$13.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10½ and 12, \$16.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9½ and 15, \$16 f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20, \$15 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$13.75@14.40 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoofmeal, \$1.40 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.60@1.65 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, \$1.65@1.67½ and 10 c. i. f. on 17c. rate. Sulphate of ammonia (foreign), \$2.70@2.75 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York; domestic gas, \$2.65@2.70 c. a. f. Baltimore.

THE BLUE MARKET.

A Extra.....	22c
1 Extra.....	18c
1.....	16c
IX moulding.....	15c
IX.....	14½c
IX.....	14c
IX.....	13½c
IX.....	13c
IX.....	12½c
IX.....	12c
IX.....	11c
IX.....	10½c
IX.....	10c
IX.....	9½c
IX.....	9c
IX.....	8½c
IX.....	8c

Chicago Markets

LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	a 5 65
Prime steam.....	a 5 67
Neutral.....	a 6 3
Compound.....	a 4 3

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines.....	5½ a 6
---------------------	--------

OILS.

Lard oil, Extra.....	43-44
" No. 1.....	33-34
" No. 2.....	-28
Oleo oil, "Extra".....	a 9½
Neatsfoot Oil, Pure.....	42½ a 45
" Extra.....	35
" No. 1.....	28
Tallow Oil.....	35

TALLOW.

Packers' Prime.....	4½ a 4½
No. 2.....	3½ a 3½
Edible Tallow.....	a 4½

GREASES.

Brown.....	a 2½
Yellow.....	2½ a 3
White, A.....	3½ a 3½
" B.....	3½ a 3½
Bone.....	3½ a 3½

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat.....	1½ a 1½
Inferior or black fat.....	1½ a 2
Suet.....	a 3
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.....	a 30

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks.....	22
Crude.....	20
Butter oil, barrels.....	28

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit.....	a 1.60
Roof meal, per unit.....	a 1.40
Concent tankage, 15 to 15 p. c. p. unit.....	1.40
Unground tankage, 10 to 11 p. c. p. ton.....	15.75@16.00
Unground tankage, 9 & 30 p. c. p. ton.....	a 14.50
Unground tankage, 8 & 30 p. c. p. ton.....	13.25@13.50
Unground tankage, 6 & 35 p. c. p. ton.....	12 50
Ground raw bones.....	24.00@26.00
Ground steamed bones.....	18.00@19.00

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns No. 1.....	\$190 a \$205 per ton 65-70 lbs. average
Hoofs.....	\$20.00 to \$22.00 per ton
Round Shin Bones.....	\$62.50 to \$67.50 " "
Flat Shin Bones.....	\$41.00 to \$42.00 " "
Thigh Bones.....	\$100 per ton, 90-100 lbs. average

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins.....	5½ a 5½
Pocket Pieces.....	3½ a 4½
Tenderloins.....	13 a 13½
Spare ribs.....	4½ a 4½
Trimming.....	3½ a 4½
Bottom butts.....	4 a 4½
Cheek Meat.....	3 a 3½

CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle.....	a 3½
White, clarified.....	a 4½
Plantation, granulated.....	4½ a 5

COOPERAGE.

Barrels.....	90 a 92½
Lard tierces.....	1 20a 1 25

CHEMICALS AND SOAP-MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 percent Caustic Soda.....	1.50 to 1.65 for 60 p. c.
76 " Caustic Soda.....	1.65 to 1.70 for 60 per cent.
60 " Caustic Soda.....	1.65 per 100 lbs.
98 " Powdered Caustic Soda, 2½-3 cts. lb.....	
58 " Pure Alkali.....	75-80 cts. for 48 p. c.
48 " Soda Ash.....	95c.-\$1 per 100 lbs.
Crystall Carbonate Soda.....	1.50-1.75 per 100 lbs.
Carbonate of Potash.....	4 to 4½ cts. lb.
Caustic Potash.....	4½ to 5 cts. lb.
Borax.....	7½ cts. lb.
Talc.....	1 to 1½ cts. lb.
Palm Oil.....	41 to 4½ cts. lb.
Green Olive Oil.....	88 cts. gallon.
" " Food.....	4½ to 4½ cts. lb.
Yellow Olive Oil.....	58 to 60 cts. gallon.
Cochin Coconut Oil.....	6½ to 6½ cts. lb.
Ceylon Coconut Oil.....	5½ to 6 cts. lb.
Cuban Coconut Oil.....	5½ cts. lb.
Cottonseed Oil.....	24½-27 cts. gallon.
Rosin.....	\$2.00 to \$3.00 per 280 lb.

D. B. MARTIN,

Union Abattoir Company,
OF BALTIMORE.

Grays Ferry Abattoir Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Abattoir Hides, All Selections.

Manufacturers

.....of

Oleo Oil, Stearine, Neutral Lard, Refined
Tallow, Neats Foot Oil, Pure Ground Bone.

Glues, and all Packing House Products.

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903 and 904 Land Title Building, = = Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION TERMINAL COLD STORAGE CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

DIRECT TRACK CONNECTIONS WITH THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.,
and its Affiliated Lines.

D. B. MARTIN, President.

F. W. ENGLISH, Superintendent.

New York Markets.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake	12 6	13 9	\$6.18
Bacon	15/	20/	1 M.
Lard, tcs	15/	20/	1 M.
'bees	25/	30/	2 M.
Butter	30/	35/	2 M.
Tallow	15/	20/	1 M.
Beef, per c	3 6	4 6	1 M.
Pork, per bbl	2 3	3/	3.50 M.

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, 3/1 a 3/3d. Cork for orders, 3/74d.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts:

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Jersey City	2,219	1	816	13,773	11,050
Sixtieth St.	2,959	90	1,699	15,965	104
Fortieth St.	2,431	38	44	751	20,133
Hoboken	2,893	...	...	...	4,028
Lehigh Val. R.R. ....	...	...	49	64	...
Scattering .....	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	10,115	129	2,668	30,556	35,217
Totals last week	10,213	115	2,442	30,015	40,596

Weekly exports:

	Live Cattle	Live Beef	Quart.
Eastmans Company .....	...	...	2,209
Nelson Morris .....	...	...	4,340
Swift and Company .....	...	...	3,594
Armour & Co .....	...	...	1,760
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	336	...	4,366
J. Shambert & Son	336	1,140	...
W. W. Brauer Co., Ltd.	1,624	...	...
W. A. Sherman	360	...	...
A. E. Outerbridge & Co.	28	40	...
G. F. Lough & Co	22	37	...
D. G. Culver	6	12	...
Fpstein & Sanders	7	6	...
L. S. Dillenback .....	...	35	...
Total shipments	2,719	1,270	16,268
Total shipments last week	1,621	90	11,562
Boston exports this week	1,628	2,721	11,768
Baltimore	1,146	...	1,437
Philad'a. "	510	...	1,200
Portland	984	619	...
Newport News	1,050	...	...
To London	2,542	...	7,686
To Liverpool	4,014	4,480	22,982
To Glasgow	988	...	...
To Southampton	300	...	...
To Bermuda and West Indies	63	130	...
Totals to all p. rts.	7,937	4,610	30,668
" " last week	4,468	4,202	25,826

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to prime native steers	5 20 a 5 55
Medium to fair native steers	4 60 a 5 15
Common native steers	4 25 a 4 50
Stags and Oxen	2 75 a 5 10
Bulls and dry cows	2 10 a 4 00
Good to prime native steers one year ago	4 85 a 5 15

LIVE CALVES.

With a fairly good demand, prices ruled steady. Receipts fairly large. We quote:

Live veal calves prime, per lb	8 1/2
" " common to good, per lb	5 1/2 a 7 1/2

LIVE HOGS.

The market ruled steady, with fairly large receipts. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme	4 20
Hogs, heavy	4 20 a 4 25
Hogs, light to medium	4 25 a 4 30
Pigs	4 30 a 4 35
Roughs	3 20 a 3 70

CHICAGO.

Union Stock Yards—Hogs active, 2 1/2c, to 5c. higher. Light hogs, \$3.55@3.85; mixed packers, \$3.65@3.92 1/2; heavy shipping grades, \$3.60@3.95; rough packing grade, \$3.60@3.70. Hogs closed weak. Packers bought 23,500; shippers, 3,500; left over, 8,000; estimated receipts of hogs to-morrow, 28,000.

CINCINNATI.

Hog market steady at \$3.25@3.90.

EAST BUFFALO.

Receipts of hogs 22 cars. Market firm for good weights; pigs lower. Yorkers, \$3.90@ \$3.95; pigs, \$3.65@3.70; mixed, \$4@4.05; medium choice, 215 lb, \$4.10; good, \$4.05; heavy, \$4.05@4.10; roughs, \$3.40@3.50. Estimated receipts of hogs to-day, 30 cars; shipments, 21 cars; shipped to New York, 12 cars; official to New York yesterday, 10 cars; on sale, 22 cars. Closed steady for good grades; dull and lower for pigs.

EAST LIBERTY.

Hogs steady; best medium weights, \$4@ \$4.05; best heavy weights, \$4; best Yorkers, \$3.95@3.94; common to fair Yorkers, \$3.80@ \$3.90; pigs, \$3.65@3.80.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Hogs steady at \$3.70@3.90.

PEORIA.

Hog market generally 5c. higher than yesterday. Light, \$3.50@3.75; mixed, \$3.60 @ \$3.80; heavy, \$3.65@3.85; rough, \$3.45@ \$3.60.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market was about the same as last week, being slow, with fair receipts. We quote:

Live spring lambs, choice, per lb	5 1/2 a 6
" " medium, per lb	4 1/2 a 5 1/2
Live sheep	4 1/2 a 4
" common to medium	3 a 4 1/2

LIVE POULTRY.

The proportion of fowls was large, with market no more than steady. Chickens in light receipt, and higher. Roosters and turkeys hold steady. Ducks and geese in light receipts and firm, with some fancy stock bringing more than quoted. We quote:

Chickens	10 a 10 1/2
Fowls	10
Roosters, per lb	6 1/2
Turkeys, per lb	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
Ducks, per pair	70 a 85
Geese, per pair	1 35 a 1 60
Pigeons, per pair	30 a 35

DRESSED BEEF.

There was a falling off in the demand for beef from the previous week. Good stuff continues very scarce, but there is plenty of light stuff on the market for the demand. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy	8 1/2 a 9
" " light	8 1/2 a 8 1/2
Common to fair Native	8 a 8 1/2
Choice Western, heavy	7 1/2 a 8
" " light	7 1/2 a 7 1/2
Good to prime Westerns	7 1/2 a 7 1/2
Common to fair Texan	7 1/2 a 7 1/2
Good to choice Heifers	7 a 7 1/2
Common to fair Heifers	7 a 7 1/2
Common to fair Cows	6 1/2 a 7
Good to choice Oxen and Stags	6 1/2 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Oxen and Stags	5 1/2 a 6
Fleshy Bologna Bulls	5 1/2 a 6 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

There has been a good demand for vealers this week, and higher prices were obtained over last week. We quote:

Veals, City dressed, prime	13 a 12 1/2
" " common to good	11 1/2 a 12 1/2
" " Country dressed, prime	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
" " fair to good	9 a 9 1/2
" " common to fair	7 a 7 1/2

DRESSED HOGS.

There is no change in the market this week, prices remaining unchanged with a slow demand. We quote:

Hogs, heavy	5 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs	5 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs	5 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs	5 1/2
Pigs	5 1/2
Country dressed	4 1/2 a 5 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The demand for sheep and lambs was rather slow this week. Prices steady and firm. We quote:

Good to choice lambs	8 1/2 a 9
Common to choice lambs	7 1/2 a 8
Good to prime sheep	7 a 8
Common to medium	6 a 7

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 9,936 pkgs.; previous six days, 12,181 pkgs. The market generally presents about the same features. Receipts are not so large. Turkeys are plenty, and generally of undesirable quality. Most lots run too heavy to suit the average trade, and such dull and weak. Very few good Western chickens here. Fowls are offered freely. Choice to fancy ducks firm, but little outlet for other descriptions. Very fancy geese sell moderately, but very few such to be found. Squabs more plenty and easy. We quote:

Turkeys, Selected young hens, fancy, per lb	12 1/2 a
" " Mixed young hens and toms, fancy 10 1/2 a 11 1/2	
" " Selected young toms, fancy	10 1/2
" " fair to good	8 1/2 a 9
" " inferior	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Broilers, Phila., fancy	19 a 21
Chickens, Phila., good to choice	15 a 16
" " poor to fair	12 a 13
" " Jersey and near-by, prime	12 a 13
" " " fair to good	11 a 12
" " State and Penna., prime	11 a 11 1/2
" " " fair to good	10 a 10 1/2
" " Western, prime	10 a 11
" " " fair to good	9 a 10
Fowls, Jersey, good to prime	10 1/2
" " State and Penna., good to prime	10 1/2
" " Western, prime	10 a 10 1/2
" " " fair to good	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
Capons, Phila., fancy	16 a 18 1/2
" " Western, fancy	13 1/2 a 14 1/2
Old cocks, Western, per lb	6 1/2 a 7
Ducks, near-by prime	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
" " Western, prime	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" " " fair to good	5 1/2 a 7 1/2
Geese, Maryland, good to prime	8 1/2 a 10 1/2
" " Western, fair to good	5 1/2 a 7 1/2
Squabs, choice, large white, per doz	4 00
" " small and dark, per doz	2 00 a 2 50

PROVISIONS.

The demand for provisions was fairly good this week, with prices ruling steady. Pork loins higher. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE).

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	9 a 9 1/2
" " 12 to 14 "	8 1/2 a 9
" " heavy	8 a 8 1/2
California hams, smoked, light	6 a 6 1/2
" " heavy	6 a 6 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless	8 1/2 a 9
" " (rib in)	8 a 8 1/2
Dried beef sets	14 a 15
Smoked beef tongues, per lb	1 a 1 1/2
" " shoulders	5 1/2 a 6
Pickled bellies, light	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
" " heavy	8 a 8 1/2
Fresh pork loins, City	7 1/2 a 8
" " Western	6 1/2 a 7
Pickled ox tongues, per bbl	25 00
Beef hams, in sets	1 a 1 1/2

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe	6 20 a 6 05
" " South America	6 60 a 6 50
" " Brazil (kegs)	7 70 a 7 60
Compounds—Domestic	4 1/2 a 4 1/2
" " Export	4 1/2 a 4 1/2
Prime Western lards	5 85 a 5 98
" " City lards	5 1/2 a 5 1/2
" " lard steaming	5 1/2 a 5 1/2
" " oleo	5 1/2 a 5 1/2

FISH.

Cod, heads off	5 a 6
" " heads on	5 a 6
Halibut, White	8 a 10
" " Grey	8 a 10
" " Frozen	12 a 22
Striped bass	9 a 10
Haddock, Frozen	4 a 12 1/2
Eels, skinned	3 a 6
" " skin on	4 a 10
White perch	7 a 10
Flounders	7 a 10
Salmon, Western, frozen	16 a 20
" " Eastern	5 a 10
Smelts, Kennebec	6 a 10
" " Scotia	18 a 20
Lobsters, large	6 a 8
" " medium	2 1/2 a 3
Herrings	7 a 10
Red snappers	15 a 20
Mackerel Spanish, live	15 a 20
" " fresh, small	15 a 20
" " large	15 a 20

ST. LOUIS DRESSED BEEF
and **PROVISION CO.,**
Packers of Beef and Pork.

GENERAL OFFICE:

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BRANCHES:

West Washington Market, NEW YORK.

201 Fort Greene Place, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Curers of the "Leader" and "Rosebud" Brands of Hams and Bacon. Manufacturers of "White Lily" Brand of strictly Pure Lard and all kinds of Sausages. Estimates furnished on Car lots of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Spare Ribs, Lard, Etc., Casing Our Specialty.

The Manufacture of Sausages

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- SAUSAGE RECIPES.—Many different formulæ for same kind. Plain and fancy sausages. Domestic and foreign sausages. Sausage for best trade. Meat jellies. Delicatessen goods, etc., etc.

And about 100 recipes and formulæ for the manufacture of all kinds of Sausages in use, compiled from the experience of the best experts on both Continents.

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**THE FIRST AND ONLY
BOOK ON SAUSAGES
PRINTED IN ENGLISH.**

**MODERN
PRACTICAL
RELIABLE**

By JAMES C. DUFF, S. B.

To Advertisers

This book with its assured large sale presents an unequalled opportunity for all manufacturers of and dealers in machinery or materials used in the manufacture of sausages to reach the trade most efficiently. A limited number of pages will be kept open for advertisers at the moderate rates of:

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Provisioner
Publishing Co.**

284-286 PEARL STREET
NEW YORK.

Western Offices, Rialto Bldg.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Shad, bucks..	30	a	35
Shad, roes..	75	a	1 80
Scallops..	1 00	a	2 00
Soft crabs..			
Weakfish, frozen	5	a	6
green			
Sea bass..			
White fish		a	10
Pompano	15	a	20
Haddock..	2	a	3 1/2
King fish, live	10	a	20
" frozen			
Ciscoes..			
" frozen	75	a	90
" fresh	8	a	8
Sea trout..	6	a	8
Sheepshead..	8	a	10

GAME.

English Snipe, prime to choice, per doz.	1 60	2 10
Plover, Grass, prime to choice, per doz.	1 10	2 10
" Golden, prime to choice, per doz.	2 10	2 20
Wild ducks, canvas, 6 lbs. and over to pair.	2 10	2 60
" light, pair.	60	1 10
" redhead, heavy, 6 lbs. & over, pr.	1 35	1 50
" light, pair.	60	1 10
" mallard, per pair.	60	1 10
blue wing teal, per pair.	45	50
green wing teal.	35	40
common, per pair.	30	35
Rabbits, per pair.	45	50
Jack Rabbits, per pair.	45	50

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 36,426 pkgs.; previous six days, 36,904 pkgs. Very healthy condition of affairs was noted during the week. The home jobbing demand is very good, and with fair buying on the part of exporters the current receipts are selling promptly, and previous accumulations of summer and fall made stock are being cleaned up more rapidly than was thought probable a few weeks ago. We quote:

Creamery, Western, extras, per lb.	18	19%
" " firsts	18	18%
" " seconds	16%	17%
" " thirds	15	16%
" State finest	18%	19
" " firsts	17%	18
" " thirds to seconds	16	17
Western, June finest	17	17%
" held, thirds to seconds	13%	16%
State dairy, half skrin tins, firsts	17%	18%
" " " sec. to	14	16%
" " " skirins, finest	15	15%
" " " poor to good	13%	14%
Western, imitation creamery, extras	16%	17
" " " firsts	14%	16%
" " " seconds	13%	14
" " factory, fresh extras	14	14%
" " " firsts	14	14
" " " seconds	13	13%
" " " lower grades	12	13
Rolls, fresh, fancy	13%	14
" " common to prime	12	13

CHEESE

Receipts last six days, 5,627 boxes; previous six days, 5,870 boxes.. There is a continued fair movement to the home trade, while exporters are looking around for good value, under price cheese, at 9c. We hear of 200 or 300 boxes summer made cheese sold at about that figure for export, but not much more obtainable at that figure. A line of 500 boxes summer-made small cheese is reported sold at 10c. Current receipts continue very moderate, and the outlook is certainly very favorable. Skims quiet but firm: We quote:

State, full cream, Sep. & Oct., large colored, fcy	all
" " Nov., large, colored, choice.....	10% 10%
" " Sep. & Oct., large, white, fcy	all
" " large, good to prime.....	9% 10%
" " large, common to fair.....	7% 9%
" " Sep. & Oct., small, col., fancy, 11% 11%	
" " " " small, white.....	11% 11%
" " Nov., small, good to prime.....	10% 11%
" " " " common to fair.....	7% 9%
State, light skims, small, choice.....	9% 9%
" " large.....	8% 8%
" " part skims, small choice.....	8% 8%
" " large choice.....	7% 8%
" " good to prime.....	6% 7%
" " common to fair.....	5% 6%
" " full skims.....	4% 4%

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue.....	50 to 60c a piece
Calf's heads, salted.....	40 to 50c a piece
Sweet breads, real.....	40 to 75c a pair
" " Beef.....	15 to 25c a pair
Calf's livers.....	40 to 60c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	8 to 10c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c a piece
Livers, beef.....	40 to 60c a piece
Oxtails.....	8 to 10c a piece
Heart, beef.....	15 to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	.12c a lb
Buns, beef.....	.6 to 8c a lb
Tenderloin, beef.....	.23 to 90c a lb
Lamb's fries.....	.8 to 1.00 a pair

EQDS.

Receipts last six days, 42,723 cases; previous six days, 28,101 cases. The weather in producing sections, though showing somewhat higher temperature, is still very cold, and many shippers who have goods arriving

ILLINOIS CREAMERY CO., ELGIN, ILL.

Manufacturers of

Extra Fancy New Process Creamery Butter.

Offices 129 SO. WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

are still holding the stock off the market. But this is the only sustaining feature. The situation here, as far as the demand and actual supply are concerned, is a weak one. Dealers report that the activity of last week has been followed by a quieter trading in retail channels, doubtless because retailers bought last week in anticipation of a larger trade than was realized at the close of the week. So many goods are held off the market that the quantity urgently offered is not sufficient to break prices. We quote:

State and Penn., average best, per doz.....	20	28 1/2
Western, best, loss off.....	20	20
Washington, fresh-gathered, firsts.....	19 1/2	19 1/2
Kentucky, fresh-gathered, choice, loss off.....	19 1/2	19 1/2
Tennessee and Va., good to prime.....	18 1/2	19 1/2
Other Southern.....	18 1/2	18 1/2
Refrigerator, fair to prime.....	14 1/2	16 1/2

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-55 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$55 00
Flat shin bones, av. 50-55 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	40 00
Thigh bones, av. 80-85 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	85 00
Hoofs	20 00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, 1st quality	150 00-190 00
" 7½ oz. and und."	100 00-150 00
" 3 to 7 lbs. per 100 lbs.	80 00-90 00
Gluestock, Dry, per 100 lbs.	3 00-8 00
" Wet,	1 50-3 00
Hair tails, per pair	3-3¢

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	a 2
*Suet, fresh and heavy	a 4
Shop bones, per cwt.	30 a 50

SHEEPSKINS.

Sheep and Lambskins 1 10 a 1 2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 Skins	1
No. 2 Skins	1
No. 1 Buttermilk Skins	1
No. 2 Buttermilk skins	1
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 18 lbs. and over	2.25
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 17 lbs. and over	2.00
Light No. 1 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs. over	1.90
Light No. 2 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.	1.65
Branded Kips, heavy	1.80
Light No. 2 Kips	1.75
Kips, Ticks, heavy	1.75
" light	1.75
Branded O. S.	1.25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imported, wide, per bundle	70
" " " " " " " "	"
" " " " " " " "	\$ 60
" " " " " " " "	80
" " " " " " " "	30
" " " " " " " "	40
Hog, American, tcs, per lb	20
" " " " " " " "	20
" " " " " " " "	22
" " " " " " " "	32
" " " " " " " "	32
" " " " " " " "	32
Beef cuts, rounds, per set (100 feet), f.o.b. N. Y.	18
" " " " " " " "	Chicago, 12
" " " " " " " "	2
" " " " " " " "	7
" " " " " " " "	7
" " " " " " " "	7
" " " " " " " "	4
" " " " " " " "	80
" " " " " " " "	48
" " " " " " " "	7
" " " " " " " "	8
" " " " " " " "	2
" " " " " " " "	3
Russian rings	12
" " " " " " " "	90

SPICES.

	Whole, Gross.	12 1/2
Pepper, Sing. Black.....	14	12 1/2
" " White.....	18 1/2	19 1/2
" Penang, White.....	17 1/2	18
" Red Zanzibar.....	18	18
" Shot.....	11	
Allspice.....	11	12
Coriander.....	4	4
Cloves.....	10	14
Mace.....	46	60
Nutmegs, 110s.....	46	48
Ginger, Jamaica.....	19	21
" African.....	6	10
Sage Leaf.....	7	9
" Rubbed.....	1	1
Marjoram.....	24	28

**A Fine Table Butter 'Guaranteed
to be the Pure Product of Cows'
Milk, and sold at prices within
the reach of all.**

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4	24 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2	24 1/2
Crystals.....	4 1/2	25 1/2
Powdered.....	5	25 1/2

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The market is firm, with some business still coming in from the South, owing to the price of cotton, but the bulk of ammoniates will have to depend on the Northern States for consumption. Freight rates still firm, and export trade very quiet. We quote:

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$21 00	\$21 00
" raw, per ton	28 00	\$24 50
Nitrate of soda, spot	1 62½	1 65
" to arrive	1 55	1 60
Bone black, spent, per ton	10 00	11 25
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	1 70	1 72
Dried blood, West., high gr., fine ground	1 80	1 87
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	15 00	15 00
" 8 and 30 "	13 75	14 00
" 7 and 30 "	13 00	13 50
" 6 and 30 "	12 00	12 25
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b. New York	7 00	8 00
Azotine, per unit, del. New York	1 77½	1 80
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f. o. b.	10 00	10 25
Fish scrap, dried	19 00	19 00
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2 07½	2 70
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot	2 72½	2 75
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.	2 62½	2 65
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 3,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	5 50	5 50
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	2 90	3 00
The same dried	3 50	3 60

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, future shipment, per 2,240 lbs...	8 80	9 05
Kainit, ex stock, in bulk	9 60	10 65
Kieserite, future shipments.....	7 00	7 25
Muriatic acid, 32 per cent., anal. shp'd	1 75	1 85
Muriate potash, 30 per cent.	1 85	1 90
Double manure salt (48 4 per cent. less than 23, per cent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.).....	1 03	1 15
The same, spot,	1 08	1 20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.).....	1 99 1/2	2 08 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 35 per cent., per unit S. P.	36 1/2	37 1/2

Live Stock Figures.

Live stock in the country Jan. 1, 1899, according to the Government figures, 43,948,370 cattle, 38,651,631 hogs and 39,114,453 sheep. The number of cattle is the smallest since 1882, being over 10,000,000 short of 1892. The decrease in hogs is 1,108,362 head from last year, and 13,746,388 from 1892, the banner year. The number of hogs in the country has not been so small since 1881. Sheep show an increase of 1,457,493, being considerably larger than for the three preceding years, but about 4,000,000 less than the average for the past fifteen years, and 11,512,173 less than the banner year, 1884.

**WHITE SINGAPORE PEPPER,
17½ CENTS PER POUND.**

Whole or Ground, Strictly Pure, in Barrels
or Half Barrels.

SINGAPORE BLACK, - - -	12½c.	} WHOLE or GROUND.
AMBOYNA CLOVES, - - -	12c.	
ZANZIBAR CAYENNE, - - -	13c.	
ALLSPICE, - - - - -	12c.	

Terms, 60 days f. o. b., less 2 per cent. 10 days.
Send for samples.

JOHN R. HAVENS,
(Columbia Mills) *Importer and Spice Miller,*
106 Warren St., cor. Washington St., New York.

Retail Department.

COL JOHN F. HOBBS. - - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

The retail butchers' associations all over the country are gradually giving up windy schemes and the voicing of high sounding plans and enterprises for the present and getting right down to business. One of the things which forces them to combine is a feeling of self-protection from a class of their own customers, and a knowledge of the fact that while they have been going on with "suave speech" and easy manner, these same people and those of their class in all of the callings of life have been gradually inoculating the statute books with laws which allow them to take from the retailer that for which he is unable to collect under curious exemption laws.

The associations have realized this fact, and are bestirring themselves in a decided manner in many States to have this unjust and obnoxious legislation removed.

A bold effort like that undertaken in California and in other States will be made to clean up much of the past in the way of collecting old accounts, and then post the remainder as a warning for the future. This is commendable, and we wish the craft every success. In the meantime, many associations are taking a simple business step of systematically collecting their own old unpaid bills by law or otherwise. A body of men acting in concert and through a common agency can do this more effectively than any retailer single-handed. If the men stick together they can force their accounts to the attention of the hungry rejected customer. There are millions of unpaid bills of this kind in the country. We understand that more than \$1,000,000 is owed or dead in Greater New York alone on this score during the last three years. There are about 5,000 butchers in Greater New York. The small uncollected sum of \$100 per year for each of them would make \$1,500,000 in three years. This should not be, as neither the circumstances of the butchers nor his small margin of profit can stand it.

The associations therefore are sensible when bracing themselves against the "beat" and in proceeding to collect their old accounts. The moral sanction of a "black list" will have a very salutary effect.

The systematic agitation for legislation which will give them better aid to this end should be continued and every energy should be bent to force this just relief onto the statute books. If these two things are pushed to their limit and the market men stand together to do it, this result alone will richly pay their members for any effort or expense of the associations. But, by all means, pull together for the common object.

HORSE MEAT?

Horse meat is the table diet of Belgium—poorer Belgium. Henry Boese, who has horse meat headquarters at Medora, N. J., but who is really acting as agent for a horse abattoir company in North Dakota, has made application to the New York Board of Health to be allowed to sell horse meat in the city.

Horse meat is pretty good for buzzards and dogs. People eat it some times, as they do other nauseous things which they do not understand. The horse is subject to all sorts of ulcerating diseases. Work makes sores, and totally unfits this animal for human food. Of course it is claimed that only young and suitable horses bred for the table will be used, slaughtered on the prairies and sent East in refrigerating cars. Possibly. Chicago's experience and the impromptu slaughter houses about New York augur otherwise. Horse meat is more generally subject to filth and disease than cow meat, and is liable to be a pest channel to the human system. The stench and early putrefaction of dead horses show this corrupting element. We hardly think so astute a body as the Greater New York Board of Health will be so injudicious as to grant such a permit.

BUTCHER DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

The butchers of the country have found a new occupation for their energies. The associations have succeeded in having certain ordinances passed in many cities. This having been accomplished, they accepted the ordinances as their wards and proceeded to see that they were observed by those retailers who would openly or covertly violate them. To do this they have tacitly resolved themselves into a lot of private or assistant detective agencies, and by thus shouldering the moral responsibility for these city laws are justly determined to make them laws in the observance as well as in the city archives. Violators are promptly arrested and prosecuted. By acting thus as watch dogs the object in view is more easily and readily accomplished than by leaving the whole matter to even the best of police officers.

By this simple method much good is accomplished and, at the same time, the power and influence of organized butcherdom is felt. Cities will be less reluctant to pass an ordinance when it is known that the petitioners are sincere and will lend such a willing hand as is done in some cities. Keep up the detective agency; it will pay in the end.

The spacious and handsome Pearl Street Market at Cincinnati, Ohio, opened a few days ago. The butchers swung up their excellent meats and gave the market a gay and culinary appearance. The rows of stalls in this market, it is said, cannot be excelled anywhere in this country.

Lock Jaw from a Butcher Tool.

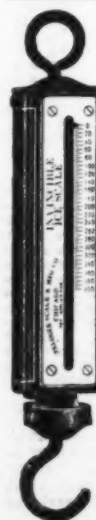
A scratch may lead to death by lockjaw. As far back as last Christmas a butcher at Dallas, Texas, named Grigsby, scratched his hand with a shop tool. He just let the slight wound run on. Blood poisoning set in. He was next carried to the hospital. Lockjaw followed, and death ended it all. A little care and wrapping would have saved the pain, and a life.

The provision dealers of Leominster, Mass., formed an association for mutual protection. Then a sneak began to deliver goods to hotels from a wholesale concern in violation of his pledge. Now there is a provision war between the dealers, and prices are below cost. This is regrettable. It will all react on the trade. Men should cease to be children, and dishonorable men should be culled from among those who still have honor.

The Scotchman eats less pork than the Englishman. The first pig known to Scotland was a gift to a gentleman in Dumfriesshire. He was named Gudeman o' the Brow. One day he got out, stayed out over night and scared the whole parish of Carlavroe nearly out of their senses. They prayed for mercy and thought Old Nick had come to town. He rooted around quietly unmiadful of the consternation he was spreading. Then the Scot turned on him, chased him to a standstill and hay-forked him to death. This was in 1720. Hogs are not taken so seriously now, and not eaten much.

In reference to portions of the streets of Columbus, Ohio, being used for market purposes, Judge Swartz, in the case of E. O. Decker, charged with selling meat contrary to the city ordinance, in rendering his decision, said: "I do not know under what authority or power the streets passing by our market houses are used as market spaces in this city. I am certain that the best considered cases in which this question has arisen have held that the corporation itself had no power to dedicate or devote any part of an established public street to market purposes, and I do not believe that there is a foot of our public streets legally used for market purposes. With this view, I am further strengthened in the belief of the validity of the ordinance the real effect of which is intended to prevent the sale of fresh meats in the streets adjacent to the market houses."

F. H. Johnson, the provision dealer of 219 Eliot street, Boston, was asked to explain how he got hold of 4 English pheasants after the date when the law says that a dealer has to pay \$20 for every dead pheasant found in his possession. There is, therefore, an \$80 anxiety hanging in the dealer's mind, unless it was settled late yesterday.



"INVINCIBLE" ICE SCALE.

MADE IN TWO SIZES:

- No. 3. Weighs 300 lbs. by 5 lbs.
No. 4. Weighs 400 lbs. by 5 lbs.

This Scale meets all the requirements demanded by the "Ice Trade." It is accurate and unbreakable. It relieves all strain. Both the ring at the top and hook are swivel. The dial is nickel with black figures. It is used and highly endorsed by the largest ice companies.

Patents pending.

Write for prices.

PELOUZE SCALE & MFG. CO.,
133-139 S. Clinton St., CHICAGO.

SHEEP DRESSING.

Best Methods of Butchering and Dressing Sheep Described and Illustrated.

II.

In selecting lambs for slaughter it, of course, behooves us to select the fattest specimens. My father used to say, in speaking of fat lambs: "A fat tail has got a fat lamb on the other end of it," meaning a lamb having a fat tail must be a fat lamb. Thickness of flesh is found along the loins and the legs.

Sticking in large slaughterhouses is usually performed while the sheep or lamb hangs suspended by its hind leg or legs, and is being carried rapidly along a track or chain moved by machinery, this branch of the business being allotted to one or more men, who dispatch an enormous number in a day. As this article is intended to instruct those contemplating killing their own home-raised sheep and lambs, a local method of dressing will no doubt prove more readable and interesting to the average reader.



DRESSED CARCASS SHROPSHIRE GRADE WETHER LAMB (BACK VIEW).

(Courtesy "Wool" and Cotton Reporter.)

A sheep is laid on its left side with its head over the drain or blood gutter; it is then stuck by plunging the knife clear through the neck, close behind the ear, and cutting off both veins of the neck. Some slaughtermen sever both the windpipe and "meat gut," but, myself, I consider it the cleaner method to leave both these intact. Now, if the left hand is placed under the lower jaw of the animal, and the right on top of its head, its neck may be easily broken, at the first joint, next the head; pulling up with the left hand, and pressing down with the right is just how it is done.

The neck being broken, by inserting the finger in the hole made by the sticking knife the spinal "marrow" or cord can be severed, and all fear of the animal crying or ever regaining its feet is at an end. Now take another animal, and lay it on its left side as in the former case, but push its under front and hind legs under the dead one, and so on to any number desired; this method insures each animal holding another in position for sticking.

Legging is next in order of procedure. Lay

the dead animal on its back; places its near front leg between your knees, and then take between the first finger and thumb of your left hand the skin of the front part of the shank of the leg; then with an upward pull of the skin, and an upward cut of the knife, the front part of the shank is skinned, and at the same time an opening is made for receiving the knife in opening the shank in an almost direct line to the mouth. By keeping the knife a little slanting while opening the skin, the chances of cutting into the flesh are minimized.

After opening the skin from the shank to the head commence to skin with the blade of the knife, being careful not to cut either the flesh or the skin; after loosening the skin a little along the edge of the opening, you will find that the handle of the knife is the best to skin with. The main art in skinning is, not to use the blade of the knife more than you can possibly help. Sometimes you can pound off the skin with your fist at an astonishing speed; especially is this true in regard to "ripe" (fat) animals; but it must be borne in mind that it is indispensable to use the blade of the knife on certain portions of the carcass in removing the skin. Experience will soon teach where and where not to use the knife in skinning. Treat the "off" leg in about the same manner as recommended with the "near" one, only that the skin should be opened to about a point middle of the neck. The breast may now be skinned by putting your foot on the sheep's stomach, and taking the loose breast skin with both hands, and giving it a vigorous pull, being careful to see that you do not tear the flesh.

(To be Continued.)

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The splendid ball given by the Retail Butchers' Association of Columbus, Ohio, last week was given more to the outside dealers than to the members of the association. The association was on the quiet hunt for members.

The Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association of San Francisco, Cal., will work for an amendment to the Civil Code of that State which shall virtually enforce imprisonment for debt. It will be in this way: If the court is convinced that the debtor is able to pay, it shall enter judgment for the amount, and a punishment of fourteen days in jail for contempt of court if the judgment is not settled. The 2,000 deliberate and professional "dead beats" in San Francisco are the cause of this needed relief.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Schenectady, N. Y., have become tired of trying to make arrangements with the ice dealers of that city for ice. The association has now leased a piece of the Sanders' estate, 100x150 feet, on the north side of the dike. An ice house will be built and 1,200 tons of ice cut from the river for the summer trade. The plot of ground is leased for five years. The Road Commissioner is trying to block them.

The Grocers' and Meat Men's Association of Burlington, Vt., are making an enthusiastic effort to have the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company exempt from taxation for five years. President John O'Neil, M. L. Sanborn and G. M. Cosgriff, of the association, have the matter in hand. The organization will soon give its annual banquet and dance.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Bay City, Mich., held a meeting recently and discussed their old uncollected bills. After mature deliberation the members decided to turn the collection of these over to R. P. Corcoran, who is empowered to go right ahead and gather in this money. The members have been trying to do this themselves for some time without success. The accumulation is now \$100,000. That means that the butchers sold that much meat for which they received no pay. The collector will work under instructions.

United V. & M. Co. Goes Out.

The United Veal and Mutton Company, of 44th street and 1st avenue, will go out of business as a slaughtering company on March 31 next. The partnership will formally dissolve about that time, as the lease of the company for its present premises will expire on April 1.

The company ceased slaughtering, as a firm, last Saturday. The individual members will continue to buy and kill on their own accounts during the remainder of the lease. In the meantime, the accounts will be collected and all things got in ship shape for the final separation in the spring.

There is no disagreement among the living members. The increased rental required as a condition to a new lease being granted, and the death of one of the partners, combined to induce this dissolution of partnership by this well known firm. One of the Hildebrand brothers died.

Captain Loeb will take his wife and go for a long desired trip to Germany and the Continent.

H. Hildebrand, who has a brother in Jersey, will slaughter over there.

As soon as suitable premises can be secured Capt. Loeb's son and young Mr. Hildebrand will continue the small stock business on the East Side and endeavor to merit the patronage of the faithful old customers of the late United Veal and Mutton Company. Captain Loeb would have purchased the stock and fixtures of the dissolving partnership and have continued at the old stand, if more than 25 per cent. increase in rent had not been asked for a renewal of lease. As it is, he will now take a much needed and deserved rest.

HONOR WHERE HONOR IS DUE.

Freeze-em... Freeze-em...

Will keep Steaks, Chops, Ribs, Cuts of Meats, Tenderloins, Pork Loin, Pork Sausages, Quarters of Beef, Chopped Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, etc., from 1 to 3 Weeks just as fresh.

Prevents Slim and Mould on Meat, and Absolutely Does Away With the Necessity of Trimming, Thereby Making a Great Saving to Butchers.

AS IF THE MEAT WERE FROZEN.

Freeze-em is Healthful. It cannot be Detected, and does not destroy the Natural Flavor of the Meat.

Invented and Manufactured Only By

B. HELLER & CO.
CHEMISTS,

249-251-253 S. Jefferson St., Chicago U. S. A.

Local and Personal

THE DELIGHTFUL BALL OF A. VANDERBECK'S SON & CO.'S EMPLOYEES.

The third annual ball of the employees of A. Vanderbeck's Son & Co., 404-412 East 45th street, was held Friday evening of last week in the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third avenue and 16th street.

Prof. Usher's orchestra furnished entrancing music. Tiny gas jet letters read "A. Vanderbeck's Son & Co." The grand march commenced at 11:45, led by Floor Manager F. Becker and Miss A. Sykora. Handsome I. Stiefel saw that the marchers did not get "mixed up." He is the efficient bookkeeper for A. Vanderbeck's Son & Co. The order of dance was later interrupted for the sumptuous supper. After this the dancing was renewed with vigor. It was a charming scene. Many of the ladies were prettily gowned and the gentlemen vied with each other to add life and dignity to this crowning social event in the association's history. The National Provisioner representatives, from Mr. Vanderbeck's box, viewed the happy scene and took the mental photograph of the delightful scene.

It was a regrettable fact that Mr. Cochran, of the firm of A. Vanderbeck's Son & Co., could not have been present, being kept away by illness. Mr. George Fleir, also of the firm, was suffering from a severe cold, but he came to the ball to forget the cold's unpleasantness, and we guess he did.

Mr. B. Mahoney, who is the oldest employee of the firm, having been with it for 30 years, was present, accompanied by the Misses Mary Mahoney and Mary McDermott.

"If you can stay with one firm so long, Mr. Mahoney," remarked a representative of this journal, "it shows that that firm is composed of pretty good men, doesn't it?"

"There are none better," was the reply.

Later on Mr. Vanderbeck, in conversation with our representatives, said: "Well, you see, I like to show the boys that their employers encourage their endeavors to provide entertainment for themselves, which makes them more valuable as workers. 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.'"

Mr. Vanderbeck is on the right track. Mr. Vanderbeck treats his men right. So do Mr. Cochran, Mr. Fleir and Mr. Callaghan, who compose the other members of the company. The employees speak in flattering terms of their employers. The expressed harmony of the two explains the business force and activity of the firm of A. Vanderbeck's Son & Co.

Among those present The National Provisioner also noticed:

In Mr. Vanderbeck's party on the balcony: Mr. and Mrs. F. Vanderbeck, genial hosts; Mr. and Mrs. John Staub, E. Hollis, 59th street and Hudson River; H. R. Murray, 48 East 41st street, of Westcott Express Company; Miss Emma Staub, Miss S. Goggin; Misses E. Staub and K. Staub, George Fleir, Miss Rosie Fleir, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Ross, of the Murray Hill Hotel; Mr. and Mrs. Callahan, Dr. J. M. Mills and wife, Thomas Nevin and wife, 315 East 45th street.

James F. Degnan and wife, George Blaukenferd and wife, John Tierney and Miss Tierney, John Boland, Patrick Walsh and wife, Louis Becker and wife.

B. Kann and lady, J. A. Folger and lady, J. Hang and lady, N. McNally, Wm. Marion, M. Pfeifer, J. McLaughlin, James Crowley, P. Shehan, of the New York Veal and Mutton Company; Abe Frank and wife, Ben. Hellborn and brother.

From Schwarzschild & Sulzberger there were M. M. Behrend, Jesse Bauer and lady, J. H. Falk and Miss Williams, R. J. Althaus, A. Bloch and Miss Stanton, J. Stern and lady, Dennis Murphy, Miss Mahoney, Jere Ketcher

and wife, Mike Lenehan and Miss O'Connor, J. O'Connor and wife, E. Beatty and lady, Tim Rierdon and Miss Murphy.

Messrs. Abe Levy and Sam Levy, of Aaron & Sons, of Hudson avenue, Brooklyn; Mr. John Muth, of 46 Cooper street, Brooklyn; Mr. Ferdinand Roth, a distinguished looking gentleman bearing a striking resemblance to General Stephen D. Lee, Mississippi's hero of the Confederacy. Mr. Roth is an esteemed customer of Vanderbeck's. He was accompanied by his wife, Mr. Joseph Ditmar, of 61 Steward street, Brooklyn; Louis Becker, of Vanderbeck's Wallabout Market (Brooklyn) branch; Mr. E. Appel, manager of this branch; a number of the latter's customers who called to pay their respects and show their interest by their presence.

Eddie Tiernan, Charlie Herschell, Otto Weymann, Harry Washburn, all of the Armour Packing Co., of Brooklyn.

Herman Peters, of South street, Brooklyn, accompanied by Mrs. Peters, Miss Maggie Brandtberg, and his charming daughters, Misses Maggie and Florence; Charles Leviness, of 318 East 45th street, New York; Mr. Tim Buckley, of 776 Second avenue; Mr. M. Weil and Miss A. Folger, Mr. L. Werden-schlag and sister, Miss Jennie; Mr. S. Samuels, of Newark; Mr. August Gall, of Meyer, Meyer & Son; Mr. B. Gray and wife and sweet little Kittie Gray; Mr. A. Folger, of the New York Veal and Mutton Co., and wife; Mr. C. Wiley, of the same company, and wife; Mr. Wessler, of 46th street and East River.

Mr. Abe Frank, of the New York Small Stock Company; Mr. Sol Frank, of the New York Veal and Mutton Company; Miss McCormick, of J. J. Harrington & Co.; Mr. R. Althaus, representatives from L. Stern & Son, the Misses Shea, Miss Katie Sweeney, Mr. John Rafferty, Miss Annie Fanning, Mrs. Anthony Cribben, Miss Salena Gannon, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Maahen, of Brooklyn, and many others.

This association is in a flourishing condition both numerically and financially. Its officers are:

I. Stiefel, president; P. Hart, 1st vice-president; J. O'Brien, 2d vice-president; H. Zengel, treasurer; A. Stoff, recording secretary; A. Samuel, financial secretary; J. Rafferty, corresponding secretary; P. Beatty, librarian; J. Hopkins, sergeant-at-arms; T. O'Connell, assistant sergeant.

Floor Manager Becker's assistant was Assistant Floor Manager E. Appel. The Floor Committee were:

H. Laib, J. O'Connor, P. Leavy, M. Appel, D. Linehan, P. Burke, L. Becker, J. Rush, T. Reed.

The Reception Committee were:

F. Kopp, chairman; J. Blum, C. Levine, T. Welsch, P. Bausheimer, J. McLean, H. Driscoll, J. Brody, J. Emmel, J. McCann.

The Committee of Arrangements were:

T. Buckley, chairman; B. Gray, L. Kelleher, J. Tierney, T. Caffrey, J. Dittmar, M. Lanehan, J. Degnan, D. Murphy, T. Riordan.

The National Provisioner congratulates the Employees' Association of A. Vanderbeck's Son & Co. upon so successful and enjoyable an affair, and the company upon having so intelligent and loyal a body of employees.

Good Fixtures.

There are not many butchers in New York City who have not heard of J. McLean, the fixture man at 34th street and 11th avenue, in a business way. Most of the large shops have had this reliable old firm figure on their work and many of them have found it to their advantage to have McLean put some of his first-class, lasting and finished work into their shops and stores. They see the difference between one class and another in a short time of wear. This time test is the one this firm seeks, and their fine work always justifies the excellent name it has built up. Next Monday McLean starts a special sale of butchers' round blocks at extremely low prices. The sale lasts only for a week. Of course the first callers get the pick of the stock on hand.

Ex-President Chas. Miller.

Charles Miller, the prominent meat man of Cold Spring, N. Y., was in New York during the week. Mr. Miller is one of Putnam County's most public spirited men, and one of the

best known butchers along the Hudson River. He is ex-president of Cold Spring and is a man of solid means.

Abe Neuburge to Wed.

Abe Neuburge, the affable and popular manager of the important branch of Armour & Co., at Manhattan Market, will, on March 5, be as happy as he now looks. On that date he will marry Miss Hattie Rosenfield, of West 43d street, New York City. The wedding service and subsequent festivities will take place in the evening in Victoria Hall. The knot will be tied by Rev. Weiss, of the Temple. Every one wishes the prospective couple all the happiness they deserve.

** Joseph C. Shepherd has made some commendable and needed improvements in his spacious meat and provision store at Gloucester, Mass.

** Manning T. Crow, the Assistant Chief of Police, of Somerville, Mass., who was shot by a burglar in Swift and Company's beef branch on Jan. 19, died on Wednesday. Chief Crow had been on the force 21 years, and was the oldest officer on the force. His death is a sad event over there.

** Mr. Pfeifer, late with Swift and Company, is now with the sheep end of the Eastmans Company's branch at Graham avenue, Williamsburg. The company began last week to sell sheep at this branch.

** The Eastmans Company closed its branch at Gansevoort Market about a week ago. This branch may again open.

** Andy Taggart, manager of Eastmans Company at their late Gansevoort Market branch, is now buying calves, etc., about the city for the company.

** C. Frick, of 571 Amsterdam avenue, is doing a first-class business in that locality.

** A. Wheeler is doing a nice trade at 1574 2d avenue. Mr. Wheeler is the successor of Wolf Bros., who also found that a good community for a butcher shop.

** Selig & Block, who have a nice shop at 1597 2d avenue, are doing a rushing, and at the same time a careful business.

** M. Blum & Sons, 568 Columbus avenue, and 3d avenue and 72d street, seem to be getting business every day. They sell only first-class stuff.

** Berger's Sons, of 1045 Park avenue, report trade good in their section. This is encouraging.

** January made her bow to February with hoary head and white whiskers. The air was so cold outside that the refrigerator was the warmest spot about a wholesale meat market.

** George Hatch, has closed his market at Washington street, Holliston, Mass., and has gone back to Brookfield to live.

** The Board of Health meat inspectors for the week condemned the following quantities of meat: Beef, 6,000 lb; 18 barrels poultry, 3,200 lb; veal, 1,200 lb; hogs, 70 lb; mutton, 1,500 lb; hogs, 978 lb; 14 calves; 750 lb.

A Business Man said:

"For economy's sake I had done without the telephone service until lately. I had it put in less than a year ago. Now I would not give it up for Five Hundred Dollars a Year."

(HE PAYS 99c.)

MESSAGE RATES make the cost of telephone service in New York very moderate. STANDARD EQUIPMENT for all subscribers. The rate varies with the amount of use.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Day St., 300 Broadway, 115 W. 56th St.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, February 3, 1899:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Thompson, J. P., 2899 8th ave.; to H.
F. Hoefler (filed Feb. 1).....\$130

Bills of Sale.

Romano, V., 238 Mulberry St.; to A.
Graissino (filed Feb. 2).....\$100

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Dangler, G., 699 Vanderbilt ave.; to Nat.
C. R. Co. (Reg.) (filed Jan. 27).....\$80

Meyer, Richard, 500 Broadway; to Al-
bert Stern (filed Jan. 31).....200

ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.

Mortgages.

Moore, Peter J., and another; to James
K. Wakefield.....\$300

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, February 3, 1899:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Blakeney, J. P., 115 Broad St.; to M.
McL. Bang (filed Jan. 27).....\$300

Von Wallwite B., 221 Green St.; to F.
Winter (filed Jan. 27).....200

Esch, P. & H., 169 William St.; to C.
Roffman (filed Jan. 27).....100

McGovern, J. A., 421 West St.; to E. R.
Biehler (filed Jan. 28).....36

Alexander & Loebner, 107 2d Ave.; to
P. Blau (filed Jan. 28).....225

Steinman, J. A., 913 Broadway; to J. L.
Cartier (filed Jan. 31).....2,000

Folacin & Fernandez, 59 West St.; to
E. R. Biehler (filed Jan. 31).....113

Romano, V.; to M. Imberger (R) (filed
Jan. 31).....1,500

Rhode, J. H., 1513 Broadway; to B. Fis-
cher & Co. (filed Jan. 31).....1,188

Weigler & Meyer, 376 Canal St.; to F.
L. Hess (filed Jan. 31).....400

Whitstone, A., 97 4th Ave.; to M. & A.
Krein (filed Feb. 1).....1,100

Rascke, Hy., 924 2d Ave.; to Meyer
Bro. (filed Feb. 1).....1,850

Kisselbach, Matilda, 841 East 168th St.;
to Meyer & Lang (filed Feb. 1).....75

De Luen, G., 42 Oliver St.; to G. Vec-
chiano (filed Feb. 2).....400

Saeb, J., 215 Wooster St.; to F. Cohen
(filed Feb. 2).....200

Muth, J., 38 Ann St.; to F. Lutz (filed
Feb. 2).....75

Bills of Sale.

Benowitz, H., 170 Forsyth St.; to S.
Grensky (filed Jan. 27).....\$750

Childs, Ida I., 285-391 Broadway; to E.
Childs (filed Jan. 27).....1

Hekeiler, Eliz., 309 East 48th St.; to F.
Frasch (filed Jan. 30).....45

Krudener, A. & R., 803 Amsterdam
Ave.; to L. C. Schlueter (filed Jan. 31).....712

Ruberti, A., 19 Stanton St.; to La Gat-
tula & Calatano (filed Jan. 31).....1

Bakshilzky, I., 8 Willetts St.; to Lizzie
Bakshilzky (filed Feb. 1).....245

Shepard, F. L., 771 Amsterdam Ave.;
to C. C. Bates (filed Feb. 2).....100

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Jacobson, A., 116 Ewen St.; to Samuel
San (filed Jan. 30).....\$500

Hornstein, George, 582 Bushwick Ave.;
to Lea Israel (filed Jan. 30).....70

Hornstein, George, 582 Bushwick Ave.;
to Sarah Marks (filed Jan. 30).....250

Greenberg, Cilly, 3 Wooster St., n. 7th;
to Dorah Gurney (filed Feb. 2).....500

Schroeder, Peter C., 359 Broadway;
Charles Kropp, agreement to purchase
for \$4,000, paid (filed Feb. 2).....570

Schmitt, John, 2017 Fulton St.; to Nat.
Cash Reg. Co. (R) (filed Feb. 2).....270

Bills of Sale.

Buchman, Henry, 162 Cook St.; to Es-
ther Creyers (filed Jan. 27).....\$150

McGarry, Chas. H., 169 Washington St.;
to W. A. Wright (filed Jan. 27).....1,150

Haber, Eobald, New Utrecht Ave. and
59th St.; to John Brandner (filed
Jan. 28).....2,500

Gallup, John T., 556 5th Ave.; to Gros-
venor C. Adams (filed Jan. 28).....nom.

Israel, Lea, 582 Bushwick Ave.; to
George Hornstein (filed Jan. 30).....400

Biviano, J. S., 294 5th Ave.; to Joe S.
Tripe (filed Jan. 31).....400

Rempe, Anthony, Atlantic and Utica
Aves.; to Carrie Rempe (filed Feb. 1).....825

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

Mortgages.

Dvorin, Julius, Bayonne; to E. Gleeson. \$600

Bills of Sale.

Safer, Jacob, West Hoboken; to J. Gold-
stein.....\$500

Schult, H. H., Union; to Anna Schult. 1,000

ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.

Mortgages.

Pollock, Bertha; to Jacob Reyter.....\$150

Vreeland, James H.; to Arthur L. Ross. \$50

BUSINESS RECORD.

COLORADO.—J. K. Woodruff, Loveland;
meats; sold out.

CONNECTICUT.—C. H. Curtis, Bridge-
port; meats; succeeded by Frank Comer.—
Edward Calef, Hartford; meats, etc.; sold
out.

ILLINOIS.—Miller & Hart, Chicago; pack-
ers; succeeded by Miller & Hart (inc.)

INDIANA.—W. L. Brown, Shoals; meats;
succeeded by Stewart & Stewart.

MARYLAND.—P. C. Mueller & Co., Bal-
timore; provisions; Philip C. Mueller, individ-
ually deeded R. E. \$1,100.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Edward R. Max-
well, Boston; sheepskins; voluntary petition
in bankruptcy.—Joseph May, Boston; restau-
rant; voluntary petition in bankruptcy.—B.
Luther Pratt, Middleboro, provisions; R. E.
mort. \$2,500.—Jasper Emerson, Salem; pro-
visions; chattl. mortg. \$200.

MICHIGAN.—I. Jerome Buckley, Battle
Creek; fish; discontinued.—Dodge & Bixby,
Lansingburg; meats; sold out.—Arthur Fry,
Lansing; meats; succeeded by Fry & Schlee.

—Geo. A. McNicol, Durand; meats, etc.;
chattl. mortg. by him and Maud S. Nicol
\$1,000 discharged.

MISSOURI.—John Johnson, Kansas City;
meats, etc.; sold out.

NEW JERSEY.—J. E. Knierin, Asbury
Park; butcher; judgt.

NEW YORK.—John Zwick, Albany; meats;
dead.—McCann & Fithian, East Hampton;
butchers; succeeded by Frederick McCann.

—Wm. H. Evans, New York City; butcher;
sold out.—Henry Finn's Sons, Syracuse;
mfrs. soap; Geo. M. Finn et al R. E. deed
\$18,000; R. E. mort. \$4,000.

OHIO.—Harmon & Frederick, Plain City,
butchers; succeeded by J. W. Harmon.—
Thos. McGrath & Son, Toledo; meat, etc.;
Thos. McGrath, individually, deed \$5, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Steve Olandih, May-
field; butcher, etc.; burned out.—Geo.

Fisher, Freeland; butcher; judgts. \$800.—
Wm. J. Morris, Philadelphia; meat; judgts.
\$1,400.

RHODE ISLAND.—Bander & Silverman,
Providence; meats, etc.; mortg. R. E., also
chattl. mortg. \$764.—Geo. D. Titcomb, Provi-
dence; restaurant; chattl. mortg. \$350.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—W. S. Pope & Co.,
Columbia; butchers; W. S. Pope, mortg. R. E.
\$2,000.

TEXAS.—J. A. Giles, Dallas; butcher;
chattl. mortg. \$100.

UTAH.—Johnson & Briggs, Corinne; meat;
dissolved.

Surrendered to John Donahue.

One picket of the gallant 69th Regiment
marched into P. Donahue's place of business
at 39th street and Hudson River, Tuesday
morning, halted and surrendered his gun
(temporarily) to John Donahue, who received
him with two arms. This is the first time in
its history that the 69th ever surrendered. It
was to a deserving "enemy," as he had a good
time from that on, which told him that the
boys were not forgotten.

A New Provision Department.

The Eastmans Company has made a new
departure. The 59th street end of the small
stock salesroom, facing on 11th avenue, has
been cut off with a counter, and that portion
of the premises is now devoted to a provision
department, with Sam. Simon in charge. This
feature of the company's business was inau-
gurated about a week ago, and the present
demand for the enticing stock in view indi-
cates that this branch of the business will
prove profitable.

New Shops.

Charles F. Armstrong has opened a new
meat market at 30 Main street, Lockport, N.
Y.

Horn & Blauvelt have opened a new meat
market in Hillsdale, N. J.

Mrs. F. Tom is building a commodious mar-
ket house on her premises on the Elmont
road, Elmont, N. Y.

Casper Grover, lately at Newton, will soon
open a meat market in the Coursen Building,
Newark, N. J.

W. S. Ritchie & Son have opened a new
meat market at Milford, Conn.

Taylor & Gage have opened a new meat
market in the Dailey Block, Norwood, Mass.

Business Changes.

Haskin & Martin have taken charge of the
Congdon market at Fort Edward, N. Y.

Dudley & Walker have purchased the meat
market of Benson Gilman, at Monmouth, Me.

Frank Leavitt will now conduct the meat
market which he purchased from Wm. Beal,
at Guilford, Me.

W. E. Graves has purchased the meat mar-
ket of C. M. C. Richardson at Brattleboro,
Vt.

B. J. Fryatt has purchased the meat market
of John McCarthy at Despatch, N. Y.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY!! Butchers' Round Blocks

FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES.

A new lot of Round Blocks will be sold at **One-Half Price**
for one week only, beginning February 6, 1899, at

JAMES McLEAN'S,

561-571 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Friday's Closings.

TALLOW.—On Friday there were further advanced prices asked. For city, in hogs-heads, $4\frac{1}{2}$ was bid, while $4\frac{1}{4}$ was asked, and the melters would not even give a refusal at $4\frac{1}{4}$, but it was rather "if you have a bid at that come and see me." A sale was made late on Thursday of 50 bbls. for export at $4\frac{1}{2}$. All other grades were held also at $\frac{1}{4}$ advance. City edible could hardly be bought under $5\frac{1}{2}$, and possibly more money would be asked.

COTTON OIL continues favoring sellers; prime yellow at $25\frac{1}{2}$ and good off yellow at $23\frac{1}{2}$ bid and 24 asked; sale of 100 bbls. at 24. The decline in lard does not affect the strength.

OLEO STEARINE.—Sale of 50,000 lb at $5\frac{1}{4}$, closing $5\frac{1}{4}$ bid and $5\frac{1}{2}$ asked. At Chicago, 6 asked.

Stocks of Provisions in Chicago on Jan. 31, 1899.

	Jan. 31, 1899.	Jan. 31, 1898.
Mess pork, win. pkd., new, bbls.	70,962	26,469
Mess pork, win. pkd., season '97-'98.	53,090	66,615
Mess pork, win. pkd., old, '96-'97.	9,453	42
Other kinds of pork, bbls.	59,507	53,153
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '98, tes.	*82,548	79,025
P. S. lard, made previous to Oct. 1, '97.	36,864	78,843
Other kinds of lard.	15,221	8,676
S. R. middles, lbs.	531,125,824	20,808,261
S. C. middles, lbs.	5,339,208	2,497,954
Ex. S. C. middles, lbs.	7,289,119	8,308,937
L. C. middles, lbs.	780,114	520,436
D. S. Shoulders, lbs.	2,781,879	1,763,416
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	2,365,063	3,215,488
S. P. Hams, lbs.	50,935,193	47,019,976
D. S. Bellies, lbs.	184,122,531	13,184,439
S. P. Bellies, lbs.	8,500,832	733,885
S. P. Cal. or Picnic Hams, lbs.	21,264,474	12,592,751
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs.	4,266,509	2,639,160
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	20,131,864	19,145,556
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	25,241,372	25,030,041

*Includes lard in storage tanks.

Liverpool Stocks.

	Feb. 1, '99.	Jan. 1, '99.
Bacon, boxes	17,600	14,600
Hams, boxes	5,300	3,300
Shoulders, boxes	2,700	3,800
Cheese, boxes	96,300	79,600
Butter, pkgs.	4,500	6,300
Lard, tes.	47,000	42,000

GENERAL MANAGER VAN HOLLAND BACK

Mr. George Van Holland, the General Manager of the Eastmans Company, of New York, has just returned from a two weeks' tour of the West. He looks better than the cattle market. If anything the Eastmans Company may be called cranks on good beef. The cattle sought by this concern must have a standard. Just now it is very hard to get this grade of cattle and Mr. Van Holland had to figure high and buy at top notch to secure them. All of the other concerns report the same trouble in getting A1 cattle. Feed is too high to convert it into meat.

The Thomas-Albright Co.

The Thomas-Albright Co., of Goshen, Ind., has sent out to the trade a handsomely illustrated catalogue. This company manufactures a complete line of hydraulic tankage and fertilizer presses, adapted to the use of packers, soapmakers, fertilizer manufacturers, renderers, glue-makers, etc. This company has been furnishing the trade for the past twenty-three years with first class presses, and has made great progress in their business career. They never offer an experiment to the public, but offer only the most approved material and workmanship. They will be glad to have you write them.

Decision in Favor of Butterine.

A decision in favor of the Braun & Fitts Company, of 187 North Union street, Chicago, manufacturers of butterine, was given by Judge Grosscup in the United States Circuit Court against F. E. Coyne, collector of internal revenue.

After defining what is meant under the law by butterine Judge Grosscup declared that Congress evidently imposed a tax on butterine and similar articles for the purpose of protecting the producers of real butter. His decision was based on the answer to the question: "Is the product of the plaintiff a conscious imitation of butter?" The court held that it is not, inasmuch as in quality and color it differs materially from the butter. Under this finding the court held that "Fruit of the Meadow," which is similar to butterine, is not a taxable article, and that the plaintiff is entitled to recover the taxes and costs from the collector of internal revenue.

Buttermakers' Convention Closes.

The seventh annual convention of the National Buttermakers' Association, held at Sioux Falls, S. D., which has been the most successful in its history in point of numbers and interest developed at each session, closed after deciding to hold its next meeting at Lincoln, Neb., and electing the following officers: W. D. Boardman, Nevada, Iowa, president; Leland Griffin, Desmet, S. D., vice-president at large, and E. Sudendorf, Elgin, Ill., secretary. Among the vice-presidents selected are: Illinois, Joseph Newman; Indiana, Jacob Echlosser; Iowa, Robert Rescher; Kansas, W. F. Jensen; Minnesota, A. K. Bonnett; Nebraska, George Haskell; Ohio, James Davidson; South Dakota, Gilchrist Stewart; Tennessee, A. J. Dickinson; Missouri, D. H. Kennett, and North Dakota, E. D. Child.

IN FAVOR OF GENERAL APPRAISERS.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has a set of resolutions now before its Foreign Commerce Committee which will eventually be passed and presented to the President asking that the present General Appraisers be retained in office.

Judgment for \$14,456 was entered Thursday against Henry D. Castle, who was served at 15 Cortlandt street, New York City, in favor of William K. Fertig, as assignee, of G. R. Cottrell & Co., dealers in hides, on two demand notes, made by Mr. Castle on Feb. 1, 1896. He was formerly in the tanning business.

The Canadian Tanners' and Leather Association, of Montreal, representing a capital of \$2,000, have decided to send a delegation to Washington, D. C., to look after the interests of the Canadian tanners on the line of equitable tariff rates to be embodied in the forthcoming treaty.

The first annual meeting of the Tanners' Section of the Board of Trade, Toronto, Ont., was held recently, at which Mr. A. R. Clarke, the chairman, predicted greater prosperity during the present year. He said in part: "An improved condition of the trade is that the manufacturer and the cutter are coming into closer contact, so that demand and supply are better regulated, and surplus stocks are not carried over to be sacrificed. Leather also is being used for a greater variety of purposes than ever before, and there is an increased demand for the better class of goods." The election of officers resulted as follows: Chairman, C. J. Miller, Ottawa; deputy chairman, W. D. Beardmore, Toronto; secretary-treasurer, Edgar A. Willis; executive committee, W. H. McCordick, W. J. Bicknell, J. C. Breithaupt, George C. H. Lang, A. R. Clarke; committee on inspection and arbitration, J. Sinclair, Hon. E. J. Davis, S. R. Wickett, L. J. Breithaupt, W. H. McCordick.

Business Opportunities.

WANTED

By a Chicago Pork Packing Company, a good live Broker for the sale of Smoked and Fresh Meats in every city west of Pittsburgh.

Address H,
Care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
Chicago.

FOR SALE.

One National Cash Register; same can be inspected at 32 and 34 Tenth Avenue, New York City.

FOR SALE.

Second-hand De La Vergne Ice Machine with capacity from two to ten tons, in first-class condition; ready for delivery May 1st.

Address Box 82,

Care of The National Provisioner,
284 Pearl St., New York.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

Cyclopedia of

Receipts Notes and Queries

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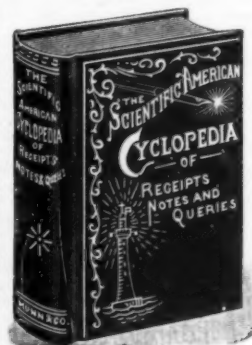
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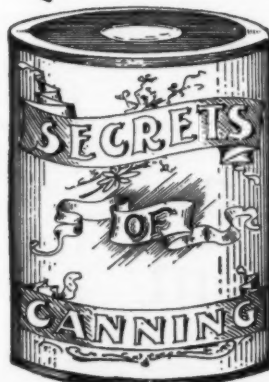
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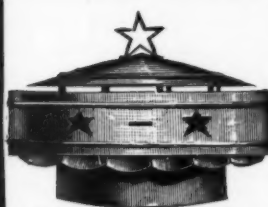
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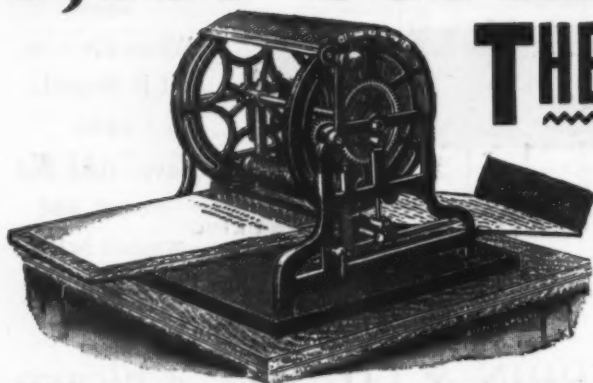
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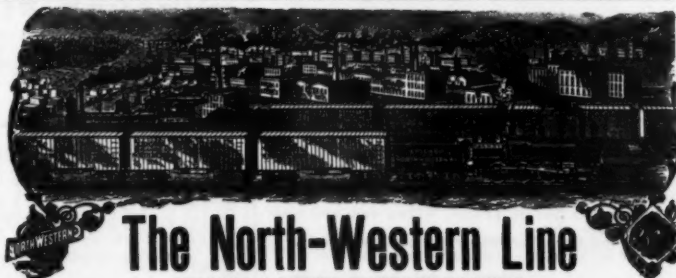
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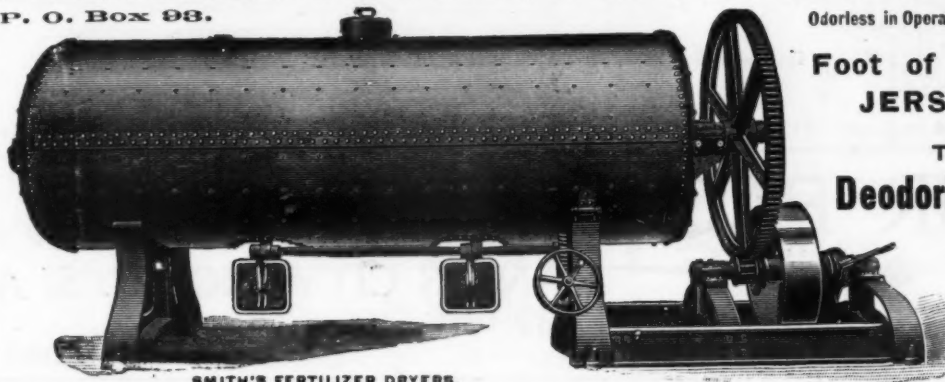
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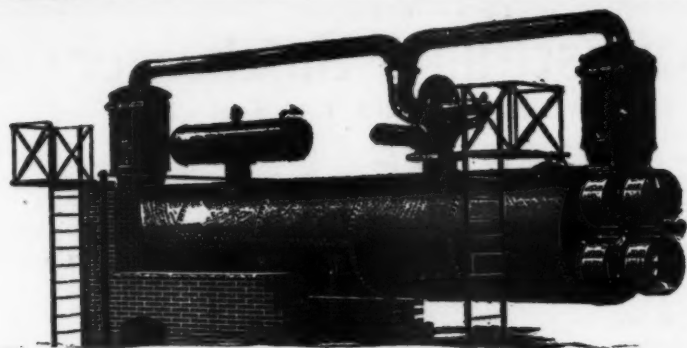
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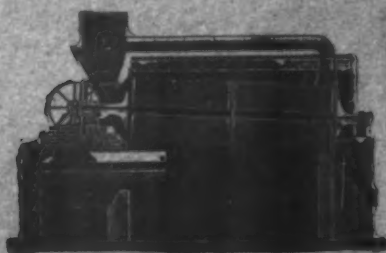
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